Historica Society

The Bismarck Tribune.

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WEATHER BULLETIN.

The following, reported especially for the TRIBUNE, shows the condition of the weather at the various points mentioned at 9:26 last evening. Observations at all stations taken at the same moment of time:

Stations.	Temperature.	Direction of Winds.	Velocity of Wind.	State of the Weather
Bismarck	59	NW	Light	Clear
Buford	55	NW	Fresh	Clear
Billings				
Assinniboine				
Moorhead				
St. Paul				

C. CRAMER
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

NEWS COMMENTS.

TRADE dollars are hard cash—the hardest in the market.

NEW YORK'S cloud of gloom was increased last week by 873 deaths and 141 marriages.

His friends are anxious to bet that Sammy Tilden can swim the Niagara whirlpool and never wet a hair.

NORTH PACIFIC, 49¼; preferred 88. St Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 1.05 Western Union 80¾.

THE wife of a prominent Louisvillain has eloped with an editor. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY and the dog days will strike America simultaneously. Let us all unite in prayer.

GEN. GRANT now spends his lesiure time in reading his own obituaries and smiling a grim, expansive smile.

A NEW JERSEY mosquito was crowned off Long Branch and was towed ashore and exhibited as a devil fish.

FROM throwing mud at each other, two Springfield, Ill., editors got to throwing brickbats on the street. Nobody killed.

A NEW ALBANY policeman is named Sleeper. The "eternal fitness of things" keeps bobbing up to the surface every day.

FOUR hundred Sioux are to be baptized in the Missouri at Standing Rock. This will make the water taste of Injun clear down to Omaha.

POPE LEO XIII has published some of his poems. This knocks the infallibility idea higher than the price of a watermelon in Dakota.

CHICAGO is in tears and St. Louis refuses to be comforted. The largest pair of feet in the world has been found coupled onto a Sandusky, Ohio, girl.

THE editor of the Mandan Pioneer should change the name of his paper. "The Daily Grammatical Kicker" would be more appropriate.

HAPPY marriages have been made on two hours' courtship, but a Wheeling paper thinks it is a pretty safe rule to know the girl at least three days and a picnic.

IT is announced that the department of agriculture will open a strawberry farm next spring. It must be the intention to settle the national debt at one grand swoop.

A VAGUE rumor is telegraphed that a Chicago preacher stampeded a gang of burglars who had entered his house. He probably began to read to them an old back number sermon.

THE St. Louis livery stable keepers are to publish a black list of men whose custom they don't want—men who forgot to pay their bills and who break carriages and abuse horses.

HON. HUGH CAMPBELL, Rev. Joseph Ward, J. B. Gamble, George H. Hand, Bartlett Tripp, C. J. DeHarris and Maris Taylor, comprise Yankton's delegation to the state convention.

THE Duluth Tribune says: "In the Minnetonka regatta the Peerless and Modesty showed their sterns to the other boats." If this be true, that last name is surely a misnomer.

A NORRISTOWN editor tells of a fight between a fish and a snake. About one more drink would have caused him to add an alligator or a sea turtle to the grand aggregation of wonders.

IT may be sneered at as a newspaper lie but it is nevertheless true that a girl baby has been born to a family named Damnation in Omaha. Let us hope that her parents will not name her Helen.

AFTER standing for a moment with a Piute Indian between himself and the direction from which the alleged balmy breezes came a Virginia City reporter published the announcement that Nevada could justly claim the strongest man in the world.

COMMODORE KOUNTZ is platting and putting upon the market an addition to Yankton. The proprietors of the Yankton Herald have also purchased an addition to that city. The sleepy old town has actually awakened from its lethargy and is yawning over a small boom.

A NEW YORK man of prominence drank a quart of apple jack, nearly a pint of rum, went in swimming, came out and drank a quart of ice water, then some more apple jack and then died. And then the doctor winked at the chief mourner and pronounced it sunstroke.

AN honest Teuton of Milwaukee sues for divorce on account of the appearance of a black boy baby in his family. He says that when he came to this country he was warned to keep his weather eye disrobed for sharpers and he has done so, and to think that his own wife should black male him thus "breaks him all up."

EDITOR WHEELOCK, of St. Paul, sailed for Europe on the same steamer with the Jersey Lily, but the country is assured that this was entirely accidental. Mrs. Langtry was not aware that Mr. Wheelock was going on that vessel, or she would doubtless have explained to the public before sailing that there was no collusion between them.

A FEW DISPATCHES.

The Invalid Telegraph and the Romist Mails Help Us Out With a Batch of News.

The Quo Warranto Case Now on at Yankton and the Lawyers Speaking Their Pieces.

A Well Known Evangelist With a Weak Brain Commits Suicide at Boston.

A Gorge of Logs Breaks at Grand Rapids and Sweeps Away Railroad Bridges.

Latest Mail Advices.

The Strike at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—It now appears that only six men were discharged from the Western Union main office to day. The seventh signed an agreement to strike but has not been satisfactorily accounted for by either the strikers or the Western Union officials. It was given out to-day however that the entire 7 had gone. One member of the force is also absent tonight but is reported to be resting. Including this man, there remains in the Western Union main office only five men, exclusive of the chiefs of the entire day and night force. One of the five is a printing operator. Among the strikers are two brothers of Manager Warren and a son of each of chiefs Young and Bender. The six discharged operators have gone to the associated press tonight with their story of the circumstances leading up to their dismissal. They said that at the time the striking operators left off they did not go with them because they were not members of the brotherhood and though they had discussed the reasons for the strike and were in sympathy with the strikers they had not decided what they should do. Appeals were made to them by the brotherhood to come out. Up to last Saturday they had not determined what they would do. On Saturday afternoon a notice was posted in the Western Union offices informing those at work that double pay for the time they worked would be given all those whose names were found on the pay roll at the end of the month. This being looked on as a direct attempt to bribe them and as a result of the indignation with which it was received seven of them drew up and signed a paper in which they pledged themselves that unless reasonable concessions were made to the brotherhood by Thursday, July 26, at noon, they would withdraw their services from the company.

General Ord Dead.

HAVANA, Cuba, Special Telegram. July 23.—Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., who took passage on the steamer City of Washington at Vera Cruz for New York, and was taken with the yellow fever, compelling his removal to the shore while the vessel was here, died last evening at 7 o'clock.

General Ord was born in Allegheny county, Maryland, in 1815, and entered the army from the military academy in July, 1839. He served through the Mexican war and was breveted for gallantry at the battle of Buena Vista second lieutenant of the Third artillery. He was promoted to be a first lieutenant in 841 and captain in 1850. In November, 1861, he became major of the Fourth artillery, having previously accepted a commission as a brigadier general of volunteers, in which service he was promoted to be major general the following year, and commanded the Pennsylvania reserves through many a hard fight in 1866, participating in the capture of Lee. At the close of the war he was made a full brigadier general in the army, and in 1880 was placed on the retired list as major general by a special act of congress. His record during the war was a brilliant one, and the service which he rendered was not suffered to pass without recognition. He was brevetted lieutenant colonel for gallantry at Dramsville, Va., in 1861, one of the first battles of the war, and his bravery at the battles of Iuka and the Hatchie in the Mississippi campaign gained for him the brevets of colonel and brigadier general. He also took part in the Wilderness campaign, and in the final struggle near Richmond, gaining the brevet of major general for his part in the assault on Fort Harrison, Va. For several years before his retirement he was in command of the department of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio, where he was able to preserve the most cordial relations with the Mexican authorities and to receive their co-operation in the suppression of lawlessness and the maintenance of peace on the borders. The marriage of his daughter with General Trevinos, the Mexican minister of war, in 1880, is still fresh in the minds of all. Gen. Ord was a brave and an excellent soldier, modest withal; he bore his honors meekly, and his noble, generous disposition endeared him to a large circle of friends. A wound received in one of the later Virginia campaigns troubled him physically to the time of his death, but never was allowed to ruffle the serenity of his temper.

How Will It End?

CHICAGO, July 24.—A circular was sent out from the headquarters of the Brotherhood in this city today to the superintendents of roads centering here.

THE GIST OF THE CIRCULAR

is that the brotherhood does not wish to interfere with their traffic but may be compelled to do so in self protection by calling out its men if the railway managers do not cease aiding the telegraph companies by sending their commercial work. The roads to which the circular was sent are the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago & Alton, Chicago & Atlantic, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago & Western Indiana, Illinois Central and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. It will be noticed that none of the east bound pool lines are included in the list

THE TELEGRAPHERS CLAIM

that of 16,000 men in their Brotherhood 9,000, or more than half, are employed by railroads, and assert if absolutely pushed to it, they are prepared to call them all out. They decline to state openly what action will be taken or when, if the railroads pay no attention to the circular. Superintendent Clowry, of the Western Union company, says a large portion of the operators are distributed singly or by twos at small stations, where their duties as operators is but a

SMALL PORTION OF THEIR WORK

which generally includes that of station agent and express agent, that they are men of standing in their communities and that very few of them would relinquish their other duties, from which they receive most of their pay, to come out even at the call of the Brotherhood. Superintendent Frick, of the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph stated that he

HELD A CONSULTATION

with his operators today and offered them very satisfactory terms for returning to work except in the one particular of recognizing the brotherhood. The Board of Trade executive committee passed a resolution today in favor of submitting the questions involved in the strike to arbitrators.

A DEATH TRAP.

In Which Eight Unfortunate Men Meet a Violent Death.

They Are Buried and Crushed Beneath Tons of Brick and Iron.

A Dreadful Calamity.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 25.—At 3:35 p. m., yesterday, a terrible accident occurred at the Onondaga Iron company's blast furnace, a mile west of this city, in Geddes. For several weeks the furnace has been unused, it having been out of repair. Joseph Dawson, with a gang of men, has been engaged for several days in removing the inner and fire-bricks of the arch, leaving only the outer course standing. Without the slightest warning the arch caved in, burying the workmen beneath it in a mass of bricks, mortar, soot and ashes. An alarm was at once given, and the men at the mill set to work with a will to remove the victims. In less than an hour

EIGHT BODIES

were taken from the ruins. Several hundred people were at the scene. Sons, daughters and wives wept frantically, as the bodies were removed. People gathered in knots in the village of Geddes, or hurried to the scene of the casualty. Business was almost entirely suspended in the village and the place looked as if stricken by a panic. It was fully five minutes after the collapse before the dust cleared away sufficiently so that the debris could be viewed. The weight of the falling bricks was so great that they forced out of the openings in the furnace, and crowded several feet into the space around it.

THE VICTIMS.

The following is a list of the victims, all of whom were killed outright:

Joseph Dawson, the head mason, who had formerly been employed at the rolling-mills; leaves a wife and ten children.

John Fogarty, who was a single man, and the support of an aged and widowed mother.

Michael Carrol, who was married and the father of two children.

Anthony Lyden, who has been married for three years and was the father of one child.

Frank Hefty, a German, who was married and had a family.

John Wendell, who had been at work but a short time, and of whom but little is known. He had a family.

David Reagan, who was married and leaves an invalid wife and a family.

John Barry, who was married but had no children. He is the only one of the victims who was heard to make an outcry.

THE FATAL FURNACE.

The gang of eight men were lining the inside of the furnace, which is sixteen feet in diameter and sixty feet high. A small scaffold was across the furnace at a height of eight feet from the ground. It is said by Mr. Gere, manager of the company, that it was known that the lining was in a dangerous condition, and that he warned the men before they went in The fellow workmen of the dead men said that it was not known that the lining was in a dangerous state. Without warning the lining of the upper part gave way and sixty tons of brick fell upon the men. The sound of the falling mass was muffled by the iron walls and there was no crash. A great cloud of dust blew out from the doors of the furnace, filling the factory.

A Great Calamity.

DETROIT, July 26.—The calamity threatened at Grand Rapids for the past two or three days, took place this morning. An immense jam of logs which extended up Grand river for miles has been lodged against the bridge of the Detroit & Grand Haven railroad near the city. It has been hoped the bridge might resist the pressure, but it succumbed this afternoon and went down with a crash. The bridge of the Grand Rapids Indiana, Chicago & Western Michigan followed suit. Millions of feet of logs have gone down the river with the flood, and are almost certain to continue down, sweeping everything before them and going into lake Michigan. If this proves true a large additional number of logs will be carried out at Grand Haven as well as the destruction of all bridges there. Ultimate losses it is feared has reached many hundred thousand dollars. The calamity is unprecedented in this extent.

Capital Commission Case.

YANKTON, Dakota, July 26.—In the capital commission case Judge Edgerton ruled in effect that there could be no postponement, and the argument is now in progress on the main question. Judge Moody has been speaking all day.

Evangelist Suicides.

BOSTON, July 26.—Daniel B. Phillips, the well known evangelist, who is troubled sometimes with his head from a sunstroke, hung himself today.

DOWN TO DEATH.

Captain Webb Attempts to Swim Through the Niagara Whirlpool.

And Perishes in the Reckless, Daring and Foolhardy Attempt.

Webb's Last Swim.

Capt. Matthew Webb, the English swimmer, lost his life Tuesday in an attempt to swim through the Niagara Whirlpool. The captain left Buffalo Tuesday morning accompanied by his business manager, Kyle, of Boston. At four o'clock he was rowed to the center of the river near the old landing place of the Maid of the Mist, about a third of a mile above the railway suspension bridge. He was entirely nude save a band around the body, worn to protect the stomach. No artificial contrivance was used. The crowd was small, there being not more than 500 spectators along the banks. The railroads and hotels had refused to co-operate with him and the enterprise was

A FAILURE FINANCIALLY.

When he sprang boldly into the current and headed down stream, cheer after cheer rent the air. The captain buoyed himself skillfully and gracefully upon the surface, and maintained perfect control over his movements while shooting the rapids. The spectacle was thrilling. Such an exhibition of natatorial prowess was never before viewed. In thirteen minutes the mile and a quarter between the starting point and the whirlpool had been passed. When entering the neck of the whirlpool Webb was observed to throw one of his arms up. This was evidently a signal of distress In another instant he was

LOST IN THE VORTEX.

Owing to the curves and the ledges of rock at this point the water is dashed upward forty or fifty feet, after which it seethes and whirls as if lashed by a thousand demons. The power is seemingly resistless as that of the great cataract. Those waiting below watched in vain for brave Capt. Webb. The search for him was kept up till dark, when Kyle said that there was no hope and returned to the village. Many of the spectators wept when the fate of the swimmer was realized. Webb was forty years of age, and leaves a wife and two children in England. His first public appearance was in 1875, when he swam the English channel from Dover to Calais.

The Situation at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Fourteen branch offices of the American Rapid Telegraph company have closed. All business is now conducted at the main office, which is deserted by all except the manager and two female type writers. At the office of the Baltimore & Ohio company the same state of affairs exist. All the operators are on the strike except the chief who says business is at a standstill. President Chanley, of a branch of the brotherhood of telegraphers sends to the press a circular addressed to the public in which he calls attention to the impression which he says has been given to the extent that the executive board of telegraphers inexorably insists upon all or nothing, and that the strikers therefore are responsible for the inconvenience which the public is suffering. This, he says, is an erroneous impression, as the board has always been ready to consider proposals having in view a settlement of the difficulties, but thus far the telegraph companies have positively refused to recognize the board as representatives of their employees, when events of the past few days have clearly shown that the board does represent the telegraphers of the country. A satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties it is claimed would be arrived at if the several corporations would recognize and treat with the executive board chosen by the telegraphers for that purpose.

Reward Offered--Meeting.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Western Union company instructed its representatives at Atlanta to offer a reward of $1,000 for the conviction of the man who fired a shot at their men at Atlanta. A meeting of the strikers was prolonged during the afternoon at Clarendon Hall. Dispatches from other parts all contained expressions of the greatest confidence in the movement, especially those from Oswego, Worcester, New Orleans and Detroit. Speeches were made by several of the Brotherhood and by a number of linemen.

Hardy Hung.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 24.—Tribune special from Harlan, Iowa, states that Hardy, murderer of the postmaster at Polk City about ten days ago, was this morning taken from jail by a masked crowd of fifty men and hanged to a tree. After Hardy was strung up several shots were fired at his body. He was then cut down and thrown into the river. The sheriff recovered the body.

Deaths from Cholera.

LONDON, July 24.—During the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock this morning there were 463 deaths from cholera; 23 at Cairo, 23 at St. Ifteo, 16 at Toutah, 10 at Sherbin, 13 at Mansourah, 117 at Challon, 13 at Milsuet, 95 at Ghistab and 7 at Chabar.

Cut His Throat

CHICAGO, July 25.—Thomas McGuire, whose trial for the murder of his mistress, Mrs. Mary Little, three weeks ago, was in progress, cut his throat with a knife in his cell this morning, and will probably die.

The Strike in Canada.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 24.—No special change to note in the telegraph situation. The service is being rapidly restored to its usual condition and the greater bulk of the business is being done satisfactorily.

The Situation at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Superintendent Clowry this morning reports that all business of the Western Union company in this city is cleared up to all the leading points but Winnipeg, to which the wires are down. All the main wires in the board of trade are manned today. He also reports that the day and night force in the main operating room of the company are now getting full rest. The wires on the Northwestern road were cut again last night, but were speedily repaired. The officials of the Baltimore & Ohio company have been negotiating with the strikers for the past two days and as the latter demand the recognition of the Brotherhood as a preliminary to a settlement no conclusion has been reached.

Fire at Dawson.

Word was received at the TRIBUNE office yesterday morning of a destructive fire at Dawson Wednesday morning, which demolished the depot and freight house of the North Pacific road at that place. All the railroad papers and records were destroyed, and the effects of settlers' and emigrants which filled the freight house, were all burned to ashes. Nothing about the buildings was saved, and the loss is estimated at $25,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THE SITUATION.

One Telegraph Company Has Acceded to the Strikers' Demands,

And Another Will Probably Follow Its Example in the Near Future.

Rumored Consolidation in Opposition to the Western Union Company.

The Latest Developments,

NEW YORK, July 26.—By a majority of persons the surrender of the American Rapid Telegraph company to the demands of the strikers is regarded as a certain indication that the strike is nearing its end. There is a rumor that the Baltimore & Ohio company would be the next to give in and that negotiations are now pending

LOOKING TOWARD A CONSOLIDATION

with the American Rapid company, thus forming a combination against the Western Union. The Western Union company still remains firm, however, in the position assumed since the beginning of the strike and shows no indication of weakening The large force of operators on duty yesterday returned today, and the reports of the managers of the operating room showed business being handled promptly. Press Agent Somerville said the action of the American Rapid would have

NO EFFECT UPON THE POLICY

of the Western Union. There seems to have been a little improvement at the exchanges, and no complaints were made anywhere except at the Cotton and Produce Exchange. At the latter place nine men are at work. The Postal Telegraph company has put in two Chicago wires, which have been quadruplexed.

Immediate Action Necessary.

Every day adds to the desire of Bismarckers for a first-class opera house,—one built expressly for the accommodation of good companies and pleasure of the people. Since the location of the capitol in this city a number of really meritorious amusement companies have come, and each has been sadly disappointed in the matter of hall accommodation. The people complain that the halls now in use are inadequate in every respect, being small, poorly ventilated, without convenient stage and with the exception of the opera house, no scenery. Already several schemes have been originated by thoughtful and enterprising citizens, whereby this sorely felt want might be supplied. A few weeks ago an article was published in the TRIBUNE describing a plan for an opera house in the upper story of the First National bank block, but all who have had experience either in managing or attending places of amusement, agree that a hall above the first or second story of a building is annoying and insecure. Thousands of lives have been lost in flames where the excited crowd are compelled to jam and squeeze through two or three narrow flights of stairs with no other means of escape save that of jumping from the windows and being mangled on the pavements below. The unanimous verdict of our citizens now is that an opera house to be in harmony with the progress and metropolitan features of the capital city of Dakota should be on the ground or lower floor, with numerous exits, large, well ventilated and supplied with a spacious stage and good scenery. In conversation with Dan Morris Sullivan and a member of his company yesterday, the TRIBUNE reporter gleaned some very feasible and commendable plans for the desired style of a hall. Mr. Sullivan is an actor of considerable experience, having traveled for years, and has had ample opportunity to become familiar with the merits and demerits of the various designs of opera houses. One plan is to erect a building of about seventy-five feet frontage, with stores in front, and offices above, the auditorium of the hall, to begin about forty feet back from the face of the block, thus leaving it 100 feet deep and about seventy feet wide on the interior. The floor should not be level, but incline to the stage in order that all in the audience might enjoy an unobstructed view of the stage and actors. This, with a properly regulated parquette, dress circle and gallery, would seat nearly a thousand people, and the rentage of stores and offices would not only pay a good interest on the investment, but would furnish sufficient funds to cover all expense of management. Another plan is to have a floor for roller skating, dancing, etc., which can, by means of a trestle, be placed over the chairs, on a level with the stage and removed at will. This would be a source of perpetual revenue to the owners and pleasure to citizens and visitors. However, it is obvious that some plan of the nature of the two just mentioned should be adopted in order that the capital city may be favored with first-class entertainments and it is to be hoped that some enterprising gentlemen will take hold of the matter at once and erect an opera house which will be a credit to the place and to the builders. Duluth has one of the finest opera houses in the west now nearly completed, Fargo has a fair hall, and if Bismarck had a neatly arranged, commodious amusement house she would not lack for the very best of entertainment, as all companies coming as far west as Duluth or Fargo will desire to show here.

CITY SCANNING.

But Interesting and Reliable, is Yesterday's Local News,

Which Appears in the Tribune, to be Read by the Public This Morning.

A Little Opera House Agitation is Turned in as an Eye-opener.

And it Will be Noticed that Bismarck is to Have a Street Railway.

The City Fathers Meet and Transact Some Important Business.

The Usual Grist of Personal and Minor Local Notes.

A Pleasant Surprise.

Last evening a merry party consisting of the Misses Southmayd, Miss Kelly, Miss Loomis, Dr. Bigelow, Mr. Carl Petersen, Mr. Arthur Logan, Mr. Wirth and Mr. George Bain, swooped down upon the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Jewell and inaugurated a season of frolic and festivity such as is well calculated to drive the "blue devils" clear over the border into the vale of forgetfulness. Vocal and instrumental music was the order of the evening, and was indulged in with a keen and hearty disposition that caused the hours to fly away so rapidly as to be scarcely noticed. The visit was a complete surprise, but Mrs. Jewell and her estimable mother, Mrs. Woods, were equal to the occasion and entertained their guests with a hospitable ease and grace that made each one feel perfectly at home in their parlor. Fun and merriment held full sway until a late hour when the party dispersed feeling that they had never spent a more pleasant evening. Mr. Jewell was absent in St. Paul else he would have been present and would most certainly have entered into the merriment of the occasion with a keen relish. These little green oases in the drear desert of life go far toward binding friendship together and uniting the world in closer ties of companionship and love, and there should be more of them. The participants will long remember this little "surprise" as one of the most pleasant incidents of their lives.

The Boynton Heater.

Mr. J. H. Manning of the Boynton furnace company has been in the city several days, contracting for the furnishing of the celebrated Boynton heaters, and has received orders for a large number of the heaters Messrs. J. W. Raymond, Justus Bragg and J. A. Rea will have furnaces placed in their residences, and have made special arrangements with the Boynton company to send one of their men to put the heaters in place ready for use. Mr. O. H. Beal has secured the agency for these modern heaters and the citizens of Bismarck are to be congratulated upon having secured so valuable an addition to their merchantile advantages. Minneapolis and St. Paul buildings are nearly all heated by this model apparatus, and the people of these cities are confident that it is the best in the world.

Bismarck Street Railway.

A tangible proposition was placed before the city council last evening in relation to street cars. S. S. Sprague, E. A. Harmon and H. H. Hale, offered to put in and maintain a street railway upon the principal streets of Bismarck, commencing work at once, if a charter similar to the charter granted by Denver, Minneapolis and other cities is granted them. They ask no bonus or subsidies in any form, and no unusual consideration, and propose putting $100,000 into the enterprise. If the charter is granted this important enterprise will take shape at once, and result in immense benefit to Bismarck. The parties in question have abundant means and great faith in Bismarck. They do not expect the enterprise will pay at present, but are ready to build for the future.

Steele's New Hotel.

Messrs. Robinson & Chivell, of Winnipeg, who are among the best contractors in Manitoba, have just closed a contract for the construction of the Steele hotel. This is to be one of the finest hotels along the line of the North Pacific road. It will be three stories high, built of brick with stone foundations and trimmings, heated by steam and supplied with all modern appliances for the accommodation and comfort of the traveling public. The citizens of Steele are bound not to be outdone in anything that goes to make a prosperous and beautiful town, and in the hotel line they will be far ahead of any of their sister towns along the line of the road.

Public Economy.

The North Pacific railroad company have turned over to the capitol commission, 600 yards of Sauk Rapids granite, remaining after the completion of the Bismarck bridge, to be used in the foundation of the capitol building. The cost of the stone to the commission will be the same as to the railroad company at the quarry, namely, $4.00 per yard. The cost of transportation alone of this granite, was $12 per yard, or $7,200, which sum is saved to the territory. Col Renshaw is here locating a track to the capitol grounds, at the completion of which, the rock will be put on the grounds and work commenced on the foundation of the capitol.

From Deadwood to Bismarck.

Mr. Theodore Roche has established a stage line between Bismarck and Deadwood, and is now on the road to this city with a load of passengers from the Black Hills metropolis. He left Deadwood on the 21st of July and will leave Bismarck on the return trip August 3. This line is a great improvement on the traveled roundabout route heretofore to the Hills, and Mr. Roche will find his coach crowded on every trip.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for August opens with a very spirited discussion of the subject of "Moral Instruction in the public schools," by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, who offers a practical scheme for conveying ethical instruction without reference to religious tenets, and the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, who maintains that the Bible must be made the basis of all moral teaching. Henry D. Lloyd exposes the tricks and frauds of speculation in grain, which operates to make bread dear, and maintains that they should be repressed by law, as being flagrantly in opposition to public policy. "Woman in Politics," by ex-Surgeon-General Wm. A. Hammond, is a caustic discussion of certain facts of nervous organization which in his opinion render the female sex unfitted for participation in public affairs. Hon. Francis A. Walker reviews "Henry George's Social Fallacies,' criticising in particular his doctrines regarding land-tenure and rent. The evils resulting from "Crude Methods of Legislation," both national and state, are pointed out by Simon Sterne, who advocates the adoption of certain rules of legislative procedure which, in English practice, have been found to serve as an effectual barrier, both against lobbying and against the mischiefs of ill-considered law-making. Charles F. Wingate writes of "The Unsanitary Homes of the Rich," and there is a joint discussion of "Science and Prayer," by President Galusha Anderson and Thaddeus B. Wakeman. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

ON Thursday a rumor reached St. Paul to the effect that Gen. Grant had fallen dead in an apoplectic fit on a New York street. It was announced that the fact was bulletined in Chicago and was positively true, and when it was spread upon the bulletin boards at St. Paul the excitement ran high. How the cruel hoax originated is not known, but there are suspicions that some devilish New York operator sent a dispatch to that effect just previous to going out on the strike.

THE North Pacific is building so rapidly that it keeps chief engineer Anderson busy traveling back and forwards, with commissioners being appointed from time to time to examine and report upon twenty-five mile sections of completed line. A commission is now en route from Chicago to accept another link.

THE newspapers of Fargo are calling the attention of the authorities to the number of burglaries and other crimes being committed in the city. Perhaps if Fargo would secure as efficient a police force as Bismarck, the papers would have no cause for complaint.

THE Jamestown Alert says the Western Union company will begin next week the stringing of another line from Fargo to Bismarck. What is needed most just now, is the working of those already strung.

THE Ordway Times has suspended publication, because, as the editor states, it was not self-supporting. He finds it impossible to run a paper at a loss. His support is turned over to the Pioneer.

CHAMBERLAIN on the Missouri river having carried the water works bond election, Pierre is now working up a feeling that will culminate in more water and less whisky in that town.

Ho for the Dakotas!

In the Cedar Rapids Gazette a prominent Bismarck real estate man is now running a quarter page advertisement, the language of which is so unique that it is given herewith

To the land of the Dakotas: Turn your eyes, ye men who strive for the glistening goal of man's wildest ambition!. By the banks of the great Missouri, born from the snows of the mountains, is a city—capital city of a vast empire—destined to be the center of wondrous wealth and mighty power. Pilgrims from two continents, in ceaseless flow, make pilgrimage to her shrine, and pour that gold which represents the accumulated toil of years into her lap, so they may perchance share in her glorious heritage.

Bismarck is the central city of the only railway which runs unbroken from the world's greatest river to her mightiest ocean. Never since the stars sang together for joy, or the hills of Judea rang with the anthems of Israel's hosts, have there been such reasons for rejoicing as there are found today. Away to the northwest bountiful harvests bend beneath their golden treasures, gilded temples in mountains' unseen recesses which never saw the light of day, lie buried, and await the pick and blast. Illimitless forests cast their sombre shades and sigh, as the blackened wings of night stretch over them, for the civilization that is marching toward the western sun. Boundless prairies, where millions yet unborn shall dwell; great cities whose magic growth shall astonish the world, are not idle dreams. We dwell in an age of progress, anticipated and realized, such as our fathers never knew; and they whose keen foresight and good judgment can predict the changes, even of months, will find ample reward for all their faith and toil.

"Westward the star of empire takes it way," is truer today than ever before. Behold the multitudes which every white-winged messenger brings to out shores. Erin's children, with harp strings broken by successive oppressions, have attuned them anew to freedom's melodies. The sturdy Scotchman leaves his Grampion hills and the romantic brooks and vales, around which cluster all the traditions of his fathers. The plain Dutchman, full of works and soberness, leaves his dykes and windmills. Sturdy Northmen, from the realms of icebergs and polar bear, find no less solace in their new-born hopes, than they who bid farewell to the cloudless skies and lovely lakes of their southern lands where forever dwells all that is ideal in music, poetry and love. From the vine-clad hills of the Rhine, from the snow-clad mountains and fertile canyons, they come. Even far-away Asia has heard of a this land of promise, and her people join the universal song, chanting with those who dwell in Ethiopia and the islands of the Sea the praises of the great republic. Where are these millions to find their homes? Examine the reports from Castle Garden; watch every train, and you find "Dakota!" is the watchword.

A WILD WOMAN.

A Strange Creature Roaming Around in the Mountains of Pennsylvania.

The Authorities of the State Unable to Capture Her.

What is It?

A Reading, Pa., dispatch of the 10th says: "The people of Shenandoah and vicinity are at present considerably excited over the appearance of a wild woman, partly nude, and with long hair flowing down over her shoulders. This creature was first seen on the Rung mountains by some boys who were out hunting raspberries. She was sitting in the shade, and apparently did not notice the approach of the berry hunters. As soon as the creature saw them she gave a shriek and took a leap down the mountain side and was soon out of sight. The boys proceeded to a neighboring house and gave a full description of what they had seen. The whole neighborhood was soon aroused, and in a short time a whole gang set out in search of the wild human being.

When the party this time came in sight of her the programme was changed. Instead of running from her pursuers, she made a desperate attack on them. She was resisted by clubs and missiles, but the party could not even deal her a blow. She is as cunning as a mink, dodging and avoiding clubs or stones in a remarkable manner. The men who were in the encounter with her called for assistance, and when the force increased the monster fled and was seen no more that day.

She is described as being partly covered by fine wool or hair, and by all appearance possesses tremendous strength. Some think it is one of the desperate lunatics who escaped from the Dauphin county almshouse, but as those who escaped from that institution several days ago have all been recaptured it goes to show that it must be some other creature.

It is evidently some human being who has been roaming over the hills and mountains for some time. She eats dead chickens and anything she can find to satisfy her appetite. The authorities of Shenandoah have given instructions to continue the search to ascertain what kind of a woman it is. The party hunted all over the mountains today, but could find no trace of her. Several weeks ago it was reported that a similar creature was seen on the Welsh Mountains, and some think it might be the same woman. The affair puzzles the community."

Humorous Papers.

The phenomenal growth of the humorous papers of the country within the last two or three years prove conclusively that the American people love wit more than they do sentiment, and that they would rather laugh than cry. And their love of fun is shown in other ways. Take the drama, for instance. The plays which are the best patronized are the ones which have the most laugh in them. The show which advertises sixty laughs a minute—"two hours of solid fun"—gets the crowd and the manager coins the sheckles, while the sentimental, tear drawing plays are generally given to slim audiences.

"Ah, but," says the publisher of a sentimental weekly, "these funny papers are playing out They can't last. People are getting tired of them."

Right here is where the editor of the S. W. fails to grasp the situation. The circulation of every humorous paper in the land is increasing, and, instead of being satiated with fun, the public is actually clamoring for more fun, for more humorous papers.

"Perhaps," sneers the editor of the sentimental weekly, "but the wit in the alleged funny papers is getting to be stale and monotonous."

From kid hood up, we have heard the same objection urged against the circus clown. Yet the circus is more largely patronized than ever. Instead of having one ring and one fool clown, circusses have three rings and half a dozen clowns, and acres of tent room. And people go by thousands to laugh at those old jokes our grandfathers and grandmothers laughed at, and are happy. A circus without a clown would be forced to go into bankruptcy in a week.

The humorous papers have a work to do and they are doing it. Besides amusing the people, they hit, in a humorous way, at the shams and follies of the day Sarcastic wit has more weight in correcting popular errors than all the fine-haired, profound editorials, or all the prosy, sentimental sermons of the age. Horace Greeley died from the effect of Nast's cartoons. Mr. Greeley could respond to the fierce editorials of his political rivals, but he could not meet and answer the silent force of those terrible, though laughable cartoons.

The world is better for its funny papers, better for its funny people, better for its funny dramas, its funny actors; better for its clowns and fun makers, everywhere. And although all men and women who laugh do not grow fat, laughter is a real panacea for care, and for the worriment and vexations of every-day life.

What Will Grow on Sod.

Dakota Farmer.

Dakota sod will produce good corn the first year it is broken. If the corn is planted with a common hand sod planter between the furrows and planted in season, it is as profitable a crop to raise as corn upon old ground, as it saves the most of cultivating.

Potatoes make an excellent growth on sod with no cultivation, plowing them in every third furrow near the edge. From 100 to 175 bushels per acre have been raised, planted in this way.

Flax also is a good sod crop where the object is to subdue the sod as much as possible in one season. If a pulverizer is used and the ground is thoroughly prepared, flax will yield from ten to fifteen bushels per acre, but great care should be used in the selection of seed, as there is apt to be a great variety of weed seed among the flax that it is almost impossible to remove. Flax may be sown as late as the 20th of June, but earlier will be better on account of dry weather.

All kinds of root crops will do well on sod if the pulverizer is used.

Turnips and rutabagas especially do well, even without pulverizing. Turnips should be sown in May or June. Rutabagas may be sown as late as July and will produce a good crop. For stock the mangel-wurzel is a very profitable root crop and can be raised as easily as rutabagas, and is an enormous yielder.

CALLING ON TILDEN.

Bob Burdette Makes an Instructive Pilgrimage to Greystone.

Burlington Hawkeye: I own that as I rang the bell at Greystone I felt some compunction of conscience at thus disturbing the rest of a dying old man, but as I had come all the way to New York on business connected with the exposition, I could not go away without bidding the venerable statesman lying at death's door a last farewell. Judge of my surprise, then, when Mr. Tilden himself opened the door to answer my timid ring. I looked at him in special amazement as he stood before me a physical and intellectual giant, nor did I recover my self-possession until, in a thunderous shout that startled the sparrows in the park, he roared: "Henry, old boy, how does she boom?" At the same time slapping his brawny hand on my shoulder with such force that the clavicle was fractured and the scapula split from the coracoid process to the inferior angle. Ruddy with the glow of perfect health were his round cheeks, and when he laughed I saw that he had not an unsound tooth in his head. We talked of everything in the world except politics. He wrote a beautiful little Greek poem while he chatted about the dogs of Hymettus and horses of Diogenes and Chiron, the Centaur and other classical subjects We went over the house, which is being calcimined from garret to cellar, the lavish outlay of money being guided by the most faultless taste in the mixing of the calcimine. The house is nine stories high, and when I grew weary on the fourth floor Mr. Tilden took me in his arms and carried me the rest of the distance as though I had been a baby. It is a playful way the old giant has of tiring out his visitors.

His hair is long, curling, and raven black, and there is not a wrinkle in his face not a furrow on his brow. He is passionately fond of bicycling, and rides as far as fifteen miles a day. His favorite bicycle he keeps in a room adjoining his own, and feeds it with his own hands. He sings superbly, and has a childish way of running to the piano to dash off some sparkling little improvisations as interludes to the conversation. As I looked at him I could not help saying.

"Mr. Tilden, you bear your age remarkably well; can it be possible that you are really 41?"

He shook his head with a semi mournful inflection, and said:

"Ah, my dear boy, time is relentless. I shall be 48 years old next December."

Had I not received the assurance from his own lips I could not have believed it.

When I left him he insisted on shouldering my trunk and carrying it to the station. As I pressed his hand at parting I said to him:

"Mr. Tilden, if the next democratic national convention should follow its own wishes and the earnest desire of the American people and nominate you for president, would you accept the nomination?"

He squeezed my hand in his mighty grasp until the blood oozed out under my finger-nails, and shouted:

"WOULD I?"

Then he slapped his hands together like a clap of thunder, and sprang straight up into the air. I watched his vanishing form as it disappeared behind the clouds without a fear, knowing well that the athlete would come down at Greystone, and, as his figure passed out of sight, a voice fell like a falling star:

"Would a duck swim?"

Crops in the Red River.

Grand Forks Plaindealer: There is no foundation for the rumors that have been set afloat regarding the poor crops in the Red River Valley. The Plaindealer has been informed by farmers, who have from 500 to 1,200 acres of wheat that their crops are in far better condition than last year; that the straw is somewhat short, but the heads are long and are filling nicely. It is safe to count on the average yield even if the rain was somewhat delayed. There are pieces of grain which were not carefully put in which of course are not looking well, but even in this country people cannot expect to throw the seed on the ground and expect a bountiful harvest. It is necessary even in the best of seasons to have the grain put in well, and especially so in one like the present, when dry weather has been prevalent. On the whole the valley will harvest as large a crop this year as any previous year and there are no doubts but what a great many fields will be decidedly better. From all that can be learned there is really no reason to complain.

Devil's Lake.

E. V. Smalley writing of Devil's Lake says: Squatters travel thither with their claim shanties on wagons to plant them on eligible locations; there is a "boom" on the Devil's Lake country just now. Perhaps it is the name which creates such an excitement. The western settler has a fancy for strong and expressive names. There was a pretty Indian appellation for the lake—Minnewaukon—which meant haunted water, but the frontiersmen failed to catch the poetical idea, save in a gross and sulphurous form, and as the orthordox spirit of evil was the only spirit known to their theology, they gave his title to the lake. Efforts of later comers to restore the Indian name have thus far been unavailing. The character of this singular body of water, added to its diabolical appellation, is well adapted to awaken an abnormal interest in it. Few people have visited it yet, for it can only be reached by a long journey across a vacant no-man's land region; but those who have been here have returned with exaggerated reports of the beauty of its shores, and truthful ones of the big pickerel that abound in its lacine waters and the myriads of wild fowl that frequent them; so that in Dakota it has come to be regarded as a marvelous place.

COLE, the circus man, proposes to introduce a new and startling feature next year. A cage containing a dozen fierce, bloodthirsty mice will be wheeled into the ring, and right before the eyes of the astonished audience a woman will enter the cage and walk calmly about among the carniverous beasts. The only difficulty he fears will be in finding a woman with iron nerve enough to carry her through the tenting season

JENNIE JUNE says: "If the women would only dress more simply the men might be tempted to get themselves up more picturesqely in knee breeches, slashed doublets, and such." Is that so, Jennie? And say, suppose we men would dress more simply, would the women be tempted to get themselves up in slashed doublets, and—and—such?

A DIRECTORY publisher at Rome, Ga., got his list mixed up and published all the ministers of the city under the head of "Barkeepers" It is hard to determine who are the maddest, the ministers or the barkeepers.

By Telegraph.

Details of the Trip.

CHICAGO, July 23—A representative of the associated press called upon Gen. Sheridan today to ascertain the details of the contemplated trip of the president to the Yellowstone region. The general explained that President Arthur had now fully decided to undertake the journey, a decision that had only been reached within the last few days.

THE PARTY WILL CONSIST

of Secretary Lincoln, Surrogate Rollins, of New York; Gov. Crosby, of Montana; Senator Vest and General Sheridan, and will start from this city August 3, on a special train tendered by the Northwestern and Union Pacific roads. Green River station, on the Union Pacific, will be reached on the night of August 5. At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, the party will take spring wagons and drive to Atlantic City and remain there over night, and will arrive at Fort Washakie August 7.

AFTER RESTING AT WASHAKIE

one day, they will proceed on horseback, accompanied by a troop of the Fifth U. S. cavalry, up the valley of Wind river across the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, thence to Jackson lake, and from thence to the upper basin, arriving there about August 20. After remaining three or four days in the National Park, the party will strike the North Pacific railroad at Livingston.

WHERE A SPECIAL TRAIN

tendered by the North Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern railroad will meet them and bring them back to Chicago. Camp equipage and forty days rations for the escort and equipage for the presidential party will be transported from Washakie by pack mules. About twenty-five of the mules will be used for headquarters, and the remainder, comprising about 125, will be used for the supply escort going and returning, and for supply of the courier line that will be dropped along the trail to keep the president in daily communication with Washington.

GEN. SHERIDAN STATED

that the expedition will be beneficial to the president and secretary in the way of healthful exercise, and in addition give them an opportunity to see something of the western frontier people and some of the military posts. There would be no expense attached to it, and has been none to any of the expeditions the general had made in former years. Pack trains and cavalry were on hand, the former having to be kept always in readiness in anticipation of Indian troubles. The men receive their rations and the horses their forage when at posts, and as guards are usually taken from those in government employ the matter of expense is not greater than would occur should the president not go at all.

"EVER SINCE 1870,"

said the general, "I have a most without exception annually made one of these exploring expeditions in my division from Texas and New Mexico to the dominion line in order to gain information from actual observations and to make reliable reports on the sections visited with a view to encourage their settlement. Following my report in every instance almost the country has filled with settlers. I may mention

TWO NOTABLE INSTANCES

after my exploration of the Big Horn mountains. In this case that range was settled and now thousands of cattle and fine farms are seen in this region. The valley of the Gros Ventre and the Teton basin have already been invaded by pioneers following my explorations of last year, and the same has occurred from my expedition to the Uncompahgre country and in northwestern New Mexico. The railroad companies knowing their value have always kindly furnished complimentary transportation for all parties who have accompanied me. They do it in this case. My men's outfit is my private property, and each individual of the party pays his share of mess expenses and the government has nothing to do with that. I only allude to it because some criticisms have heretofore been made in this respect.

I PARTICULARLY

wish the president and secretary and senator Vest to learn something from observation about the National park. It should be enlarged as recommended by me last year. The extension I propose is principally a south line, a country over which we shall pass, and I am in hopes that the information these gentlemen may acquire will have a tendency to induce congress to adopt my views. We expect to get some good fishing on the way, and knowing the president's fondness for this sport, we invited him last winter to go on an expedition. He said he would gladly accept if circumstances would permit. Nothing appears to be in the way, and I feel satisfied he will return

WITH A LONGER LEASE OF LIFE

and more refreshed by his seventy days in the Rocky Mountains than would occur from rest at any watering place. The arrangements made for this expedition are exactly the same as heretofore, and the expedition would have occurred whether the president had gone or not. The reports made of these expeditions have been published each year by the war department, and the desire to obtain geographical, botanical, grazing and agricultural information contained in them not only in this country, but in Europe, has been beyond our ability to supply."

Aboriginal Cowboys

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Advices from the Indian Territory say the result of the recent leasing by the Arapahoes and Cheyennes of the western portion of their reservation for grazing purposes is likely to revolutionize the entire Indian question. The rental is nearly $63,000 per year, payable semi-annually in cash and cattle.

THE FIRST PAYMENT

was made a few days ago at the agency, every man, woman and child in the tribes named receiving five silver dollars. In connection with this lease the Indians have started in the cattle business and have this week taken the initial step. They have some 800 cows and heifers with twenty-five blooded bulls on the range north of the agency. The United States government will aid the Indians in this enterprise, the interior department

HAVING CONSENTED TO INVEST

as much in cattle as the Indians themselves, and turn them into the common herd. For this purpose congress will be asked to appropriate fifty or one hundred thousand dollars. With the number of cattle now in their possession, and with the number to be contributed by the government and the lessees of the grazing lands, the Indians calculate that at the end of six years, when the grass lease expires, their herd will be worth $3,000,000. This will be a practical

SOLUTION OF THE INDIAN QUESTION

as far as the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes are concerned, as it will make the tribes self-supporting. The enterprise is warmly endorsed by Secretary Teller, commissioner of Indian affairs Price, United States agent Hunt and others.

Miscellaneous Matters of Interest.

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The operators who reported for duty at the Western Union office this morning numbered 200, and it was said none of those who were at work last week were missing from their posts. There was no business left over last night, and this morning all the wires were clear, and there was no delay in handling all matter. One of the officials said the outlook was becoming more encouraging every day. He said: "The force at our command is now more advantageously distributed than at any time since the beginning of the strike, and everything is working much more smoothly than could be expected under the circumstances. Under this arrangement of our forces we hope to avoid in future all those delays which resulted from the demoralization attending the strike last week. The number of applications for situations in New York is increasing each day, and before the end of the week we hope to have most of the empty desks filled. It certainly does not seem as though we were much hampered when we are able to send and receive messages to and from all points in the south and west. The statement that our business in the gulf states is completely blocked, is without foundation. This morning every wire is working, and all are getting along about as well as before the strike. The rumor that the boys and girls employed as check clerks would join the strikers this morning is not confirmed by facts, as all were at work as usual."

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—No change in the telegraphers here today. The force at the Western Union office remains the same as Saturday, and the officials say all business offered is being handled without delay. Strikers firm and hopeful.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The Western Union company has received new service for its gold and stock telegraph service in this city, and quotations are reaching subscribers as usual today. Situation otherwise unchanged.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—The Western Union is working a force of thirty operators to-day and disposing of business about as usual. The strikers are receiving encouraging messages from abroad, and claim with confidence that they are gaining ground.

AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 23—There is an improved condition in the Western Union telegraph office this morning. Manager Earwood has ten men at work, having been reinforced today by competent operators from Vicksburg. The gold and stock indications at the Merchants' Exchange and the two bucket shops are working this morning. All market reports, saving those from Chicago, have been received. The strikers continue to remain firm.

Later from the Great Storm.

ST. PAUL, July 23.—Later advices of Saturday's storm indicate that its track was one to two miles wide, and crossed Blue Earth, Waseca, Olmstead and Wabasha counties. The most serious damage occurred in the villages of Kasota, Owatonna and Elgin. At Elgin three persons were seriously injured. Near Mantorville there were nine serious casualties. By the overturning of the passenger train near Owatonna thirty-four persons sustained injuries of a more or less serious nature. At Hitchcock Mr. Geissinger and mother were killed and Mrs. Bowles was killed near Huron, Dakota.

Panic at Smyrna.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The United States consul at Smyrna reported to the national board of health under date of July 5, that the quarantine just established in Smyrna till steamers and vessels carrying from ports in Egypt have been rigidly examined. There is a panic over the reports of ravages of cholera in Egypt and, he adds, not without cause, for should the scourge get a foothold, so utter is the lack of sanitary precautions within its limits and so poor the drainage and sewerage, etc., and the condition of the streets it would in all probability sweep away half the inhabitants compelled to remain.

The Cholera.

LONDON, July 23.—A serious outbreak of cholera is expected at Bombay, as there were thirty-seven sporadic cases of the disease there during last week. At Suez quarantine against arrivals from the infected and suspected ports has been rendered. Advices from Egypt state that in addition to the outbreak of cholera at the town of Foreskour, eight miles southwest of Damietta, leprosy has appeared there and is spreading rapidly. Neither doctors nor medicines are at Foreskour.

An Indiana Tragedy.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—At Flora, Ind, yesterday afternoon, Alexis Keyes shot and killed Samuel Stewart. Keyes some time ago was compelled to marry Stewart's daughter, whom he had ruined and has since abandoned. Stewart sent for him to discuss the matter, and a quarrel ensued, during which Stewart and his son assaulted Keyes, whereupon the latter drew his revolver and fired the fatal shot.

Deaths from the Scourge

ALEXANDRIA, July 23.—Reports of deaths Sunday from cholera are as follows: At Damietta, 17; Mansourah, 10; Samano, 10; Tantha, 17; Chobar, 17; Chibin, 33: at nine other places 78. There were 395 deaths from the disease at Cairo during the same time.

AN exchange says that Attorney General Brewster is a connoisseur in shrimp salad. President Arthur at one time thought he was the same sort of a culinary scientist, but acknowledged, as he folded his abdomen in a fond and passionate embrace, that there were some characteristics of shrimp salad that yet seemed vague and obscure to him.

A MEMPHIS woman last week, in all defiance of the heated term, scared her husband, delighted the doctor and boomed the local census with triplets: big, strong, healthy and all boys. Nothing serious, only a little son shower.—Burlington Hawkeye.

FOR SUMMER BOARDERS.

Seasonable Information for Those About Embarking on a Country Campaign.

Robert J. Burdette.

ANT. A lively insect, found only in the country, where it exists in a state of excited uncertainty, whether its home is in the sugar-bowl the old stump or the pantaloons of the gentleman from town. Not down on the bill of fare, because it is a matter of course, like the salt.

BATH ROOM. A wood-shed, with a pail of well water and a cedar wash-tub in it. The spiders are not mentioned in the advertisement, because they go with the wood-shed.

CREAM. A pale blue fluid, composed of aqua pura, protoxide of hydrogen and some other substances. Used to astonish berries and frighten rebellious coffee.

CROQUET. Three wooden balls, a mallet, with a hickory handle, and from ten to three wire wickets, according to the age of the set Usually three

DRIVE, BEAUTIFUL. A dusty lane, nine miles long, over a level stretch of flat, treeless plain, devoted to the culture of the dog-fennel and lance weed. Also, a wood road down the side of a mountain, with a rut for one wheel and a boulder for the other.

EPICURE. The boarder who wants crushed sugar on his strawberries.

FEVERNAGER. A pleasant summer recreation, designed to supply the place of the ever absent malaria. See quinine et spiritus frumenti optimus; quant. suff.

HARNESS. A collection of straps, ropes and buckles used to conceal the horse when any of the guests desire to drive.

HAWK. The only thing about the farm that gets any young chicken to eat Won't have any other kind, in fact

KEY. A hasp and staple, by means whereof you can fasten your bed-room door on the outside and then climb in through the window.

KNIFE. A thing to eat pie with.

LAKE. Any pond too wide to jump across and too deep to wade through.

MEADOW.—A place out of which you are ordered every time you venture into it. Before the long grass is cut the farmer orders you out After the mowing is done the Durham bull takes bass every time you look over the fence and you don't want to go in.

MOSQUITO. A gnat of nocturnal habits that is never visible in a summer resort advertisement and never stays but one year in any place, that being "the first year we ever had a mosquito on this farm." What becomes of the bird in the off year nobody knows.

NEWSPAPER. A bound file of The Farmer's Journal, 1865. Occasional numbers of The Watchman and Recorder, Spiritualistic journal, semi-monthly. Borrowed.

ORGAN, COTTAGE. A device to reinforce the power of the human voice when the daughter of the house and the harvest hands tune up on "Hold the Fort," "[illegible] Darling," or "Waw-nee-ta."

POSTOFFICE. A room with a [illegible] shop in one end and a dry goods [illegible] the other, with conveniences behind the counter for losing letters and reading postal cards.

QUACK The other doctor.

URN. A nail keg on the lawn, planted with "Wandering Jew" and blue myrtle.

VIEW. The glimpse of the big red barn and the cowyard you can get by leaning far enough out of your window to look around the corner of the house.

YARD. An inclosure distinguished from the public road by having less dust and more plantain weed.

YARB. Any green thing which can be dried and made into a most horrible, nauseous and bitter tea. Believed to possess wonderful medicinal virtues. Makes a man want to die or get well in five minutes, and he won't care very much which.

Defective Criminal Laws.

Youth's Companion

Our criminal laws are defective in, at least, one respect. They do not provide a sufficient atonement for the man who suffers from their maladministration. Light has been thrown upon this defect by a recent occurrence in the state of New York

Some months ago, one William Pendergrast was arrested for attempting to pass a silver dollar, alleged not to be genuine. On his trial "an expert of twenty-five years' standing swore that the coin was a bad counterfeit." So poor Pendergrast was convicted by the jury and the judge sentenced him to the Auburn prison for one year.

After the trial and when the man had gone to his cell, a happy thought struck some one He thought it was strange that Pendergrast's counsel had not hit upon the idea it would be expedient to ascertain from the highest authority whether the coin was really a counterfeit.

It was sent to Mr. Brooks, the chief of the Secret Service at Washington, and he pronounced it a genuine silver dollar. Then the president, being appealed to, sent a pardon to Pendergrast, releasing him from imprisonment for a crime of which he was innocent

Of course, no one will pity the humiliated "expert of twenty-five years' standing," whose positiveness and ignorance consigned an innocent man to a felon's cell But is it in accordance with the fitness of things, even in this world of imperfect administration, that Pendergrast should suffer wrong and not be compensated for it?

If the state had taken his property it would have paid him damages. It takes away that which is more than property, his good name and his liberty, and leaves him to whistle for compensation.

Drunken Russian Peasants.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

Moujiks are curious when drunk. They hardly ever quarrel, but become affectionate and embrace each other. Their idea of drinking is to imbibe until they are quite insensible When I was in Russia I had a coachman, who once a month used to come and ask me for leave to get drunk during two consecutive days. Upon inquiry I found that only on these condition would a coachman remain sober during the rest of the month. Having obtained leave, he would go to a drinking house, show the proprietor his money and state how long he might remain there Then he would sit down at a table with some spirits before him. Gradually and solemnly he would get drunk, place his arms before him on the table and recline on them. Thus he would remain for two days and nights, the proprietor supplying him with more liquor whenever he looked up. His time up, the proprietor would drag him outside the house and set him up in the snow against the wall, having first filled his cap with snow Every charitably disposed brother coachman passing by would box his ears. In about half an hour this discipline would sober him; he would get up, shake himself together and resume his duties. One man's poison is another man's meat, and so I suppose that he enjoyed himself.

The Minister to Bogota.

The Des Moines Register relates an anecdote of Gen. George W. Jones, one of the two first senators from Iowa, which, though old, is rich: President Pierce notified Jones by telegraph of his appointment as minister at Bogota. The general replied: "I accept; but, Frank, where in hel is Bogota?" The general's geographical studies had been neglected, but as that was before the days of civil service commission that was not an obstacle to his appointment.

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[illegible]

Smiles to be Sandwiched in with the Solemnities of Sunday.

"Yes, give us fun and laughter,
And hand the smile around;
We cannot laugh much after
They put us in the ground."

A Fairy's Bath.

Fair Apple Creek lay dreaming in the sun
Like thread of shining silver thickly set
With jewels worth the ransom of a king.
The sun was slowly sinking in a sea
Of rosy beauty far adown the west,
And little songsters in the leafy trees
Trilled low their soul-entrancing melodies
In chorus with the whisperings of the breeze.
From out a leafy canopy there stepped
A maiden fairer than a poet's dream,
Or wildest fancy of a painter's brain.
Her feet so shapely kissed the grassy sward
And played at hide and seek with daisies fair.
While o'er her face of wondrous beauty played
A smile that would an anchorite ensnare.
She paused beside the streamlet's grassy edge,
And stooping down with fingers soft and white,
Tossed high the crystal drops into the air,
And laughed in glee to see them sparkling fall
Like shower of diamonds of untold worth.
Then stepping back she tossed her hat aside,
And with deft fingers loosed her flowing hair,
Which o'er her shapely shoulders wavy fell
In golden mass of shining loveliness.
Then sat she down upon the yielding grass,
And deftly loosed the fastenings of her shoes,
The which she drew from off her fairy feet
And cast aside, then one fair, lily hand
Passed out of sight beneath white, flowing skirts
But soon appeared again, the fingers clasped
About a silk embroidered, gold clasped band—
A handsome band of elasticity.
Again the fair hand disappeared—again
It brought unto the light a sister band,
A twin resemblance of the other one.
With timid glance around, as though she feared
Some interloper might be looking on,
She once more hid her hand beneath her skirts,
And slowly stripped from off a shapely limb
A stocking of exquisite workmanship,
And hues as varied as the rainbow's tints.
The other perfect limb was too disrobed,
And then the beauteous sprite rose to her feet,
And stepping to the water's edge, immersed
One round, white toe beneath the crystal tide;
Then with a timid, half affrighted scream,
She drew it forth with some coy, low remark
About its being cold, then stepped she back
And loosed a golden brooch at ivory throat
And nimbly down her gently swelling breast
Her fingers flew unbuttoning her dress,
Revealing robe of snowy white beneath.
Then with a graceful movement forth she drew
Her rounded, ivory arms, the loosened dress
In ravishing confusion falling down
And hanging loosely at her shapely waist,
Quick followed by the lovely hands, which then
From some mysterious recesses drew forth
A safety pin or two which erstwhile held
The ends of bands in their allotted place.
Then almost quick as flashing of an eye
The one whole mass of costly drapery
Sank down confusedly about her feet
And from the mass she stepped with careless grace
A beauteous fairy clad in spotless white,
In one long robe of angel purity.
With bright, bewildering smile her hands once more
Flew to the region of her fair throat where
But one frail button held the only robe
That hung about her lovely, faultless form.
The button was unfastened, and the scribe
With noiseless footsteps softly stole away
And hastened in confusion from the spot.
You see the gal was going to take a swim
And as he never had been honored with
An introduction to the lovely queen
The poet felt that he'd no business there,
And so he sighed and quickly gat him hence.

"Bella" writes from Mandan asking: "Why is it that when the car on the accommodation train is crowded a lady may enter and stand upon her feet during the entire trip unnoticed by the gentlemen who have seats?" Dunno, Bella, but it is always just that way. If you would reverse the order of things and stand on your head a while you would probably attract universal attention, but then that would be rude and unmaidenly and you would ride uncomfortably in that position and couldn't see the romantic scenery through which the train passes.

When at last from this earth I am summoned away.
I hope that my body may rest,
Where the soft summer breezes coquettishly play
Up on Capitol Hill's lovely crest,
And when near my last resting place you may stroll,
I pray you, friend, drop not a tear—
I'd rather you'd bore a reliable hole
And drop an occasional beer.
—[From "Future Reflections," by Joe Fox.

An Iowa girl read dime novels until her brain was filled with rose-tinted ideas of brigandage and then dressed in men's clothes, armed herself heavily and started westward to lay the corner stone of frontier cemeteries, but the very first man she met smiled upon her and she surrendered unconditionally.

It is announced that in the raging battles of love Mary Anderson has made prisoners of war of 218 susceptible youths of the "gush" order. She should establish a prison for her captives and name it Maryandersonville.

A New York newsboy fired seven shots at a mad dog and hit three respectable citizens, two horses, a hired girl and a baby carriage. He thinks he could have downed the dog with about three more shots.

These are the molten, sultry summer days,
When paper collars lose their high position,
When maidens loll about in loosened stays,
And hash is looked upon with cold suspicion.

A girl was born in Oregon with three tongues, but an all-wise providence took her from earth away before she was old enough to know what they could be used for.

A contemporary claims that cremation was first practiced by the Chinese, but this is an error. The infant Cain was the first cream ater.

Topeka, Kansas, has ten colored preacher with their flocks. Topeka is the center of a large watermelon district.

The pony which threw Chief Justice Waite should be heavily fined for contempt of court.

A FIVE-CENT boot black who entered Denver to grow up with the country has been summarily bounced by the natives.

ABOUT two tons of frogs' legs are sold weekly in New York when the hop crop is good.

THE numerous presidential aspirants are becoming as restless as a bald head in fly time.

THE early ant catches the first excursion up the dude's breeches legs at the initial spring picnic.

[illegible]

Her Citizens Get Together and Subscribe $60,000 for a Railroad.

The Enterprise Thus Assured and Work to be Commenced Immediately.

The Meeting.

The Jamestown Alert of Sunday says: Pursuant to notice, a large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the citizens of Jamestown and immediate vicinity was held at Klaus' hall last night. The notice was so short and the rain in the forenoon preventing many in the country from coming in, that the notice was not circulated far out into the country, and as a consequence not many from outside the city were present, but those who were in attendance from the farming districts, manifested an interest and enthusiasm which shows that the enterprise will have the undivided encouragement and liberal support of the farming community Considering the circumstances the meeting last night was unexpectedly large in attendance, and even more enthusiastic than had been anticipated. Everything connected with the project so far betokens the most flattering success of the proposed enterprise, and nothing short of a providential calamity will now defeat it, and certainly nothing of that nature is apprehended. About half past seven the cornet band paraded the streets, discoursing enlivening music, headed by a banner upon which was printed in large letters the words "Down with Monopolies," which was greeted and enthusiastically cheered by the people thronging the streets, after which the people assembled in the hall.

The committee appointed at the board of trade meeting the evening before to make arrangements for the meeting, consisting of E. P. Wells, president of the board of trade; J. C. Wade, Alfred Dickey and David Curtin, after some appropriate opening remarks by president Wells submitted the following organization for this meeting:

President—Hon. Roderick Rose.

Vice Presidents—Chas. P. Peck, of Columbus; Chas. E. Lovett, of La Moure; Judge C. W. Davis and Jeff-Smith, of Grand Rapids; Mayor J. J. Flint, S. K. McGinnis, R. M. Winslow, J. A. Atkinson, R. E. Wallace, R. P. Wells, W. M. Lloyd, Jr., Anton Klaus, David Curtin, Geo. H. Woodbury, W. C. White, L. Lyon, T. B. Lloyd, Geo. W. Vennum, D. M. Kelleher, G. R. Topliff, S. L. Glaspell, F. E. Jones, D. L. Wilbur, Dr. Langworthy, C. M. Carr, W. J. Hughes, B. S. Russell, A. McKechnie and J. J. Eddy, of Jamestown; S. H. Jumper, president First National bank at Aberdeen; F. H. Hagerty, Keystone, and Geo. Gray, Spiritwood.

Secretaries—W. H. Burke, I. C. Wade and J. C. Warneck.

On motion of B. S. Russell the report of the committee was adopted.

On taking the chair Mr. Rose addressed the meeting at some length upon the importance and practicability of the enterprise, which was listened to with close attention by all present.

Mr. Wells, on the part of the committee appointed to ascertain the feeling of the people on the subject of the railroad, reported that the citizens generally express great satisfaction of the plan proposed, and that many who had declined to aid in the offer of a bonus to the C. M. & St. P. had expressed a willingness to subscribe to this independent line.

D. McK Lloyd reported that he had found those who had subscribed to the bonus fund not only willing to transfer their subscription to this enterprise, but in many cases to largely increase them.

Mr. Curtin made a motion that the subscription paper be now circulated among the citizens present, pending which Mr. Wells explained the manner and means in contemplation by which the enterprise would be carried through, after which Mr. Curtin's motion was adopted.

While the taking of subscriptions, which were made five per cent cash and balance in monthly installments of not more than ten per cent. at any one call, the following business was presented and acted upon:

On motion of Mr. Wells a committee consisting of Maj. Lyon, Mr. Griffin and J. S. Watson was appointed to secure contracts for freight business guaranteed for the new railroad.

J. T. Bush proposed to give the right of way a mile through his land and one hundred acres of land.

On motion of Mr. Wells a committee consisting of President Rose, R. M. Winslow and R. E. Wallace was appointed to draft articles of incorporation, and to provide that all subscribers, no matter how small the amount, should have a proportionate voice in the election of the board of directors.

On motion of Mr. Wallace the secretary was directed to draw up a paper for the signatures of those who were willing to make donations to the enterprise but did not feel able to take the amount of a share of stock, namely $100.

A footing up of the amount of stock subscribed showed an aggregate of $60,000, checks for five per cent of which were in the hands of the committee, which announcement was responded to by three rousing cheers for the James River Valley railroad.

On motion the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the president. The soliciting committee will meet tomorrow morning at nine o'clock and proceed with the business of obtaining additional subscriptions to the capital stock. By request of Mr. Winslow he was relieved of duty on this committee and Mr. Wells was appointed in his place.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM is waging a war on corsets and says they must go.

NEW styles in shrouds are now exhibited in fashion publications with plates.

TELEGRAPH managers and superintendents are trying to learn the business again.

GRAND FORKS has driven out its "scarlet women" and is going to try to be good.

WISCONSIN editors are recreating and discussing new brands of lies at Geneva lake.

Notice of Special Election.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special election has been called by the Board of County Commissioners of Burleigh county, D. T., and that such election will be held in the several election precincts of Burleigh county, Dakota territory, on Tuesday the 14th day of August, 1883, for the purpose of submitting to the people of said county the question whether Burleigh county will borrow one hundred thousand dollars to aid in the erection of the Capitol Building for the territory of Dakota in the city of Bismarck and levy a tax of three mills on the dollar on the taxable property of said county for a period of ten years beginning in 1883.

The question to be submitted to the people at such election is:

Shall Burleigh county borrow one hundred thousand dollars to aid in the construction of the Capitol Building for Dakota territory and levy a special tax of three mills on the dollar on all taxable property for a period of ten years commencing in 1883 for the purpose of paying said sum?

Also to see if the people of Burleigh county will authorize the County Commissioners to purchase a farm for Poor-house purposes, said farm to contain not less than one hundred and sixty acres of land and to erect buildings thereon and to levy a tax for the same, not to exceed six thousand dollars.

Polling places in the several precincts are fixed and established as follows, and the following named persons as judges of election:

Precinct No 1; Court house. Judges: O. S. Goff, P. F. Mallory, J. H. Marshall

Precinct No. 1: House of W. E. Cahall. Judges: W. E. Cahall, Dan Manning, Thomas A. Foster.

Precinct No. House of O. H. Beal. Judges Albert Beal, Charles Rust, Wm. Thurston.

Precinct No. 2: Green house. Judges J. R. Deckard, E. C. Ford, O. H. Will.

Precinct No. 2: At store of Richards & Corey, Menoken, Judges: L. O. Stevens, Leonard Lucas Jr., W. B. Marston.

Precinct No. 2. House of C. A. Galloway Judges, Walter Breen, Geo. Joy, J. F. Wallace.

Precinct No. 3 At Postoffice at Painted Woods

Judges, H. F. Wogan, Samuel Peterson and K. W. Adams

E. M. FULLER, County Clerk
E. S. NEAL, Chairman of Board of Commissioners

Dated Bismarck, Dakota Territory. July 7, 1883. 6 10

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., June 18, 1883

Complaint having been entered at this office by Benjamin F. Peregoy against Crawford Livingston for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No 58 dated June 11, 1878, upon the $sw\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4, township 138, range 78, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Livingston did not break the required five acres the first year nor has he broken an acre since or caused the same to be broken, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 13th day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure

3-8pd JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Contest.

UNITED STATES Land Office at Bismarck, D. T., June 15, 1883

Complaint having been entered at this office by Leroy Squier against Joseph J. Caughlan for abandoning his homestead entry No 1188 dated Dec. 1, 1882, upon the northeast quarter of section 8, township 137, range 78, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 8th day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment

3-8 J. A. REA, Register

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T. June 21, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Truman F. Waldorp against James A. Caughran for abandoning his homestead entry No. 303, dated May 2, 1881, upon the $e\frac{1}{2}$ of the $se\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26, township 139, range 78, in Burleigh county, Dakota territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2d day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment

3-7 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice--Timber Culture.

U. S. LAND OFFICE BISMARCK, D. T. June 25, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Chas. W. Rawlings against Herbert G. Lyttle for failure to comply with law as to timber-culture entry No. 545, dated June 11, 1882, upon the $sw\frac{1}{4}$, section 4, township 139, range 77, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Herbert G. Lyttle has failed to break five acres upon said claim the first year as required by law or caused the same to be broken; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 13th day of August, 1883, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

GRAY & GRAY, Attorneys for Contestant
JOHN A. REA, Register

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, Third Judicial District. Burleigh County, ss In District Court within and for said Burleigh County.

John A. Stoyell vs. John McDonald Summons.

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to John McDonald, defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff which is filed with the clerk of said district court and to serve a copy of your answer upon the subscribers at their office in the city of Bismarck, D. T., within thirty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer this complaint within that time the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of June, 1882, besides the costs of this action.

Dated at Bismarck this 25th day of May, 1883.

STOYELL & EDGERLY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Bismarck, D. T. 3 9

U. S. LAND OFFICE Bismarck, D. T., June 28, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Chas. D. Rodgers against Ransom W Rockwell for failure to comply with law as to timber-culture entry No 314, dated June 22, 1881, upon the southwest quarter section 18, township 139, range 77, in Burleigh county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that Ranson W. Rockwell wholly failed to break or cause to be broken the five acres of land required to be broken the second year after entry and wholly failed to cultivate or cause to be cultivated any portion of the said tract of land the second year after said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. JOHN A. REA, Register.

WEBSTER & JAMSON, Contestant's Attorneys. 4-9

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T. June 19, 1883

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver on the 6th day of August, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:

Mary J. Cook, formerly Mary J. Gordon.

Homestead application No. 161 for the $sw\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4, town 139, range 80 west, 5 p. m., and names the following as her witnesses, viz: John Miller, James Emmons, G. H Rhael and Chas Cook, all of Bismarck, D. T.

3 8pd J. A. REA, Register

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., June 18, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by William W. Willcox against Edward Thompson for abandoning his homestead entry No. 1139, dated November 10, 1882, upon the $ne\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22, town 139, range 75, in Burleigh county Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

FRANK M. HOSIER, Attorney for contestant. 3 8pd

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., June 25, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver on the 10th day of August, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:

Walter H. Bragg.

Homestead application No. 1,141, for the $ne\frac{1}{4}$ section 12, town 138 range 77 w 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Oscar Ball, M. E. Berriuge, William Ford and Joseph Smith, all of Sterling, D. T.

4-9pd JOHN A. REA, Register.

Probate Notice.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, In Probate Court.

In the matter of the guardianship of Bertha S. Smith and J Frailey Smith, minors.

Notice is hereby given that Wm. H. Smith has filed with the judge of this court, a petition praying for letters of guardianship of Bertha E. Smith and J Frailey Smith, minors, and that Friday, the 27th day of July, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, being a day of a regular term of this court, at the office of the judge of probate, in the city of Bismarck, county of Burleigh, has been set for hearing said petition, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause why said petition should not be granted.

Dated June 27th, 1883.

CARL T. PETERSON, Probate Judge. 4-6

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T June 23, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver on the 9th day of August, 1883, at 11 o'clock p. m., viz:

Thomas Welsh.

Homestead application No. 171, for the $ne\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, town 139, range 79w, 5 a. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Alexander McAskill, Luther Pierce, Jeremiah Mullen and Jack Waldron all of Bismarck, D. T.

4-9 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Timber Culture Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE Bismarck, D. T., June 25, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by George M. Macnider against Charles W. Murray, jr, for failure to comply with law as to Timber-Culture Entry No. 216 dated September 30, 1880, upon the northeast quarter, section 10, township 137, range 79, in Burleigh County, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Murray has wholly failed to break or caused to be broken five acres of the said land during the first and second years subsequent to said filing or at any time whatever since said filing and has otherwise wholly failed to comply with the provisions of the timber culture laws the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of August 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

4-9pd JOHN A REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T. July 2, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver, August 16 1883, at 11 o'clock A. M., viz:

W. H. McKinney.

Homestead Application No. 923 for the $sw\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22, town 138, range 79 west, 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: B. L Sprague, Jacob Peterson, J. Bates and Martin Anderson, all of Bismarck, D. T.

5-10pd JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Contest.

UNITED STATES Land Office, Bismarck, D. T., July 2, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John Weidt against Jonathan H. Stevenson for abandoning his homestead entry No. 633, dated May 13, 1883, upon the $nw\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2, township 142 n, range 80 w, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 21st day of August, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment

HAIGHT & LITTLE, Attorneys for Contestant.
JOHN A REA, Register.

Summons.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, District Court, Third Judicial District

John Ludewig, plaintiff, vs Rachel Roberts and Winslow Roberts, defendants.

The Territory of Dakota to the above named defendants:

You, Rachel Roberts and Winslow Roberts, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action, which was filed in the office of said court on the 23d day of June, 1883, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the city of Bismarck, D. T., within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty seven Dollars and Two Cents, besides the costs and disbursements.

Dated June 23, 1883.

JOHN E. CARLAND, Attorney for Plaintiff. 7-13

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T. July 17, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver August 31, 1883, at 11 a. m., viz

Fritz Klawitter.

Homestead application No 859 for the $s\frac{1}{2}$ $se\frac{1}{4}$ Sec , Town 138, Range 80 west, p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz Frederick Burk, John M. Garrett, Mike Feller and S. J. Ausbacker, all of Bismarck, D. T.

7-12pd J. A. REA, Register.

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., June 22, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Daniel Conners against Daniel W. Evans for abandoning his homestead entry No. 476 dated February 9, 1882, upon the northwest quarter of section 26, town 141, range 80, in Burleigh county Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

7 12 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Timber Culture Contest.

U. S LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., July 9, 1883,

Complaint having been entered at this office by William E. Waite against John H Ellis for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 253 dated March 31, 1881, upon the $s\frac{1}{2}$ of $ne\frac{1}{4}$ and $se\frac{1}{4}$ of $nw\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 2, section 18, town 138, range 76, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said John H. Ellis has not broken five acres the first year, nor five acres the second year. That he has never broken any amount or caused the same to be broken on said land. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure JOHN A. REA, Register.

GRAY & GRAY, Attorneys for Contestant. 7-12pd

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., July 13, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver, August 28, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m, viz:

Frank Plummer.

Homestead application No. 813 for the $nw\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22, Town 139, Range 75 west, 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: W. H. Willcox, Sterling, D. T, James Holly and D. W. Maratta, of Bismarck, D. T., and W. H. Thurston, of Menoken, D. T.

7-12pd JOHN A. REA, Register

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES Land Office at Bismarck, D. T. July 13, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver August 27, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:

John C. Pollock.

Homestead application No. 2,222 for the $sw\frac{1}{4}$ sec 14, town 139, range 80 w 5th p m, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John F Wallace, Frederick Leile, William Morris and G W Rasick, all of Bismarck, D. T.

6-11 JOHN A. REA, Register.

NOTICE.

Yesterday morning's TRIBUNE contains the announcement that Mr. Wm. Pye, Sr., offers to sell block 58 of the original plat of the city of Bismarck for $25,000. This is to warn intending purchasers that title to lots 11 and 12 of said block rests only in me.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

Bismarck, June 13, 1883. d3tw3t

A. HAIGHT. C. B. LITTLE.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Union Block, corner Main and Third streets.

Notice to Creditors.

All persons having claims against Amelia Forster, deceased, are hereby required to present the same with proper vouchers to me at my place of business on Third street in the city of Bismarck, D. T., within four months from the date hereof.

Dated July 17, 1883.

M. P. SLATTERY, Administrator of the Estate of Amelia Forster. 7-10

DR. H. B. McGOWAN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Main street, corner Fourth.

F. FORT & G. L. FORT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
One door west of Postoffice, up stairs

Views of the
YELLOWSTONE,
Bad Lands,
BLACK HILLS
and
Upper Missouri,
Including all points of interest on the line of the North Pacific Railroad, published by
F JAY HAYNES
Official Photographer N P. R. R., Fargo, D. T
Catalogues free.

[illegible]

45 Govt. and 40-60 Grain Cartridges.
Very Strong. Perfectly Safe
[illegible] in the world for Large Game. Shooting more accurate, Model more beautiful, Manipulation easier, Finish finer, than that of any other rifle.
[illegible]

The public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly.
CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any state.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, AT NEW ORLEANS TUESDAY, August 14, 1883—159th Monthly Drawing

Capital Prize $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion,

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 CAPITAL PRIZE			$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2 PRIZES OF $6000			12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25 000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximation prizes of	$750		$6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250

1,967 Prizes, amounting to ...$265,500

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TO THE TOURIST,
TO THE MINER,

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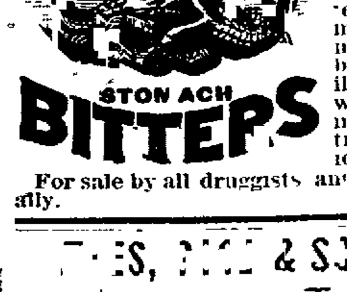

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BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.
Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or $1 per month.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for $2.00; six months, $1 25.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town within one hundred miles of Bismarck reached by a daily mail, and is by far the best advertising medium in this part of the Northwest.
The WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a large and rapidly increasing circulation throughout the country, and is a desirable sheet through which to reach the farmers and residents of the small towns remote from railroad lines.
The general eastern agent of the TRIBUNE is A. F. Richardson, with headquarters at Room 5, Tribune Building, New York.
The DAILY TRIBUNE will be found on file at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, and at the leading reading rooms throughout the east.

THE WATER WORKS.

Too much cannot be said of the present arrangement for a water system for Bismarck. The reservoir system is the most economical and in every sense the most satisfactory.

The reservoirs in this instance will be over two hundred feet above the level of the river, from which the water will be drawn. They will supply power that will force water upwards of one hundred feet above the highest building in the city, giving complete fire protection, water for domestic use, for sprinkling streets, for lawns, trees, parks, etc.

The lack of water has been one of the greatest drawbacks of the city, but that difficulty will soon be ended.

There is no water preferable to that of the Missouri river, murky though it may be. The system of settling reservoirs which will be introduced will give it to the consumer clear and free from all impurities. The engineer who has the matter in charge, Mr. Geo. S. Morison, who built the Bismarck bridge across the Missouri river, and who has had an extended experience in connection with the water systems of the country, is one of the best in the land. He is backed by unlimited capital and will do all that is to be done in the most thorough manner. The fact of his having taken hold of the Bismarck water system will of itself be almost as great a card for Bismarck as the capital location. It will attract the attention of capital and gain confidence for the city.

Pure, health giving water in unlimited quantities within the reach of all, will be a great thing; many thousand dollars will be saved annually in insurance, but in our ability to allay the dust and provide lawns, and parks, and promote the growth of shade trees, will be found one of our most important advantages.

With an abundance of water within our reach at all times, Bismarck can and will become one of the most beautiful cities in the United States.

Its location is all that can be desired. Rome, with its famous hills, did not present greater variety than it will be possible to obtain on the site of Dakota's capital city. Only water has heretofore been lacking and now that want has been provided for.

THE following sensible and pat remarks are clipped from the Milwaukee Sentinel, one of the ablest papers in the land. For truth they will commend themselves to everyone who knows Dakota as the writer does: "Dakota is destined to be one of the great states of the union. The climate is not near as severe in winter as commonly believed. Throughout Dakota the thermometer has averaged at least five degrees higher than in Wisconsin, and the air is so dry that the cold is not felt so much. There is comparatively little snow beyond the line. During the rest of the year Dakota is an Eden. It is surprising that there has been so little speculation in the public lands in this territory. The explanation is that actual settlers are so eager for land that the speculators have little chance at it. It is hard to find a section within a dozen miles of a railroad that has not from twenty to hundreds of acres broken and much of it seeded. The sanguine settler, and every settler is sanguine, fears none of the usual disasters. He believes Dakota will always be exempt from grasshoppers as the Indians tell him that the grasshoppers never invaded Dakota. It is reasonable to suppose that the territory will get through the general western experience, that it will have its boom and its reaction, its backsets and its failures, but Dakota land will always be as productive as any land the sun shines upon. It is a pity that the young men who are wearing out their lives on a small salary could not be planted on the rich lands which the government gives away, but there is no use coming to Dakota without money. Those who have the means of building waterproof houses, to buy teams and implements and live for a year will make money. Others will run the risk of suffering greatly. It is believed before the summer is over every foot of land east of the Missouri river in Dakota will be taken by settlers."

IF a person who passed through this section a dozen years ago should now return he could gaze upon the remarkable change with naught else but feelings of utter astonishment. Then the buffalo, the antelope and the deer roamed over the hills at pleasure unmolested, feeding upon the nutritious grasses, sporting and gamboling in the glad sunshine or contentedly chewing the cud in the grateful shade of the trees on the river bank. The wily Indian guided his fleet-footed pony over the land in quest of plunder and scalps, making forays upon the houses of the widely scattered settlers or hovering like birds of prey upon the trail of the intrepid emigrant. Now all is changed. The country is dotted with the cosy, comfortable homes of settlers, great, wide-reaching fields of golden grain reflect the rays of the summer sun in beautiful halo, bowing obeisance to the passer-by as the soft breezes of heaven salute them with a balmy kiss, and upon every hand evidences of peace, plenty and prosperity present themselves with a distinctness that cannot be overlooked. The air which erstwhile bore upon its invisible wings the thundering tread of great herds of buffalo now echoes with the clanging roar of the railway train, and the buzzing wheels of industry have supplanted the war-whoop of the dusky savage. The solitude of ages has been touched with the magic wand of progress and cities, towns and villages, teeming with wealth and with intelligence, have sprung up upon the virgin bosom of the great westland, causing a transformation that can be looked upon only with wondering eyes. Every train that thunders over the productive prairies from toward the rising sun brings new accessions to our ranks, and ere another decade has flown into the past our entire territory will be covered with the happy homes of those who dared to tear themselves away from the overcrowded east, while our present small towns will have become thriving cities wherein the busy hum of industry is never hushed. Contrasted with the past our country is now wonderful—in the future it will be ten-fold more so.

THOSE contemplating building, particularly of brick, should consider the following facts:

Bismarck, in order to become great, must build up a wholesale trade and manufacturing interests, and afford tenements within the reach of small operators.

To accommodate the wholesale trade at least three-story buildings must be had. They ought to be of brick in order to enable parties carrying the large stocks of goods to obtain reasonable rates of insurance. The ordinary two-story building is wholly inadequate for almost any wholesale business, and important branches of trade are liable to be lost to the city unless provision is made for their accommodation.

The expense of building the third story is but little. The walls and windows are the principal cost. The third story can be fitted up for sleeping rooms which may be cleaned out when the building is wanted for the purpose of trade.

Buildings of this character will always rent to advantage, besides they give a substantial air to the city that is worth everything to it. If used only for store rooms these upper stories will more than pay the interest on the money. They will afford opportunities for manufacturing, too, that will be of wonderful advantage to the city. They are suitable for cigar and paper box factories; for tailor and dress making work shops, and in the manufacture of many things that we now send our money abroad for. What is wanted in order to build up a city is employment for people. Producers as well as consumers are required, and he who opens avenues for employment, or affords facilities for the comfort and convenience of those employed, is a public benefactor. These upper stories will result in advantage to the city in many ways and in every instance will pay good interest on the money invested in them.

The hotel men ought to encourage the construction of these upper stories in within their reach for the time is coming when every available room will be occupied.

THERE are, as yet no signs of a solution of the vexed telegraph question. Both the operators and the company maintain their defiant attitudes and show no perceptible signs of weakening. For the company the path grows darker, as each successive day operators, linemen, battery-men, messengers and clerks' desert their posts and fall into the undaunted ranks of the strikers. A change in the status of affairs must come soon, and public opinion almost universally predicts a gratifying victory for the operators. From the headquarters of the different telegraphic companies come ominous mutterings of discontent, and business men and commercial organizations all over the land are demanding a settlement of the troubles which are clogging the wheels of industry and chilling the life blood in the great arteries of trade.

In commenting on the strike Bradstreet, the most influential commercial paper in America, says: "One cannot go very far wrong in assuming that the telegraphers have had sufficient cause for setting on foot a compact organization for common defense and welfare. Furthermore, we do not believe it possible for several thousand men to act together in this manner without a bond of union in the shape of a substantial grievance. The relation of a telegraph company with its operators is one of mutual dependence. It is believed that had the policy of the telegraph company been a more enlightened one there would have been no difficulty in so caring for the interests of the operators that the return in increased loyalty and devotion would clearly exceed any additional draft upon the wages fund. In substituting shortsighted for enlightened selfishness the Western Union company has neither conserved its own interests nor those of the public, which, properly understood, are identical. Plainly the way out of the differences between the company and the operators was through arbitration, but this was rendered difficult, if not impossible, by the refusal of the company to recognize the committee of the Brotherhood. Had arbitration been possible there is reason to believe that a compromise would have been effected. As it is, a trial of strength is under way."

IT is not necessary to call the attention of the mayor and city council to the brutal assault made by policeman Stewart upon Frank Martin Wednesday, or to the fact that Joseph Harper, chief of police, who was present, not only did not lift a hand to prevent the assault but instead suggested it and encouraged it.

These men were chosen and paid to preserve the peace of this city, and to protect its citizens from assault, and their property from depredations.

In the performance of their duty, if fitted for the position they were chosen to fill, they must have known that they would be ridiculed, and sometimes misrepresented. No policeman ever did his duty and was able to escape these features. They are as certain as sunshine is certain to follow clouds. Efficient policemen are never and can never be extremely popular men, but it seems Mr. Stewart so far forgot himself as to assault a citizen for engaging merely in the pleasant pastime of ridiculing a cop, and that, too, after that citizen had explained that if he did use the language attributed to him he was only joking.

Who are these policemen that they should assume to try, condemn and punish because men offend their majesties in thought or word? What right have they to assault citizens who are not disorderly or accused of crime any more than thieves, burglars or other sluggers? If sluggers are to be employed, call them sluggers, and not place in their hands or on their forms a badge of civil office.

The resignation of these men ought to be demanded at once. There ought to be no official position for men who can so readily forget their duties.

No matter what Mr. Martin may have said in relation to either of these men, the assault can not be justified and will not be justified by any man who cares for the rights of others.

It is all well enough for the telegraph company to claim that it is able to handle the business presented to it, but the trouble will commence when its stockholders claim the truth. The revenues of the company have been reduced throughout the country fully 75 per cent, and their business has become so uncertain that a single operator can dispose of all that is offered, where half a dozen were busy before, simply because that mode of communication has become too unreliable to be depended upon. Another damage to the company will result from the disposition that is growing to establish rival lines. The attention of people has been called to the enormous profits realized by the company, and a disposition will be aroused that it will be difficult to control that will lead to unfavorable legislation. As an old operator said last night: Operators are born not made, and it will take years to grow up as efficient a corps of operators as the Western Union had ten days ago.

They cannot afford to have these men unemployed. First because their places cannot be filled with efficient men; second, because labor is capital, and out of this unemployed labor will grow an interest that will wholly destroy their monopoly. The outside interests of the country are suffering, too, and the company will find itself loaded with law suits if this thing is not stopped at a time when the sentiment among those who make juries is not particularly favorable to them.

THE cries of malice being hurled at Dakota's new capital by dissatisfied papers south of us, reminds one of the actions of a pack of hounds seeking for a trail. "Bismarck is dead," cries one which imagines it has struck a scent, and immediately the whole pack take up the cry and their voices blend in unison until it is discovered that the scent is a false one. From another quarter comes the cry: "She cannot raise the proffered bonus!" and off they go again, howling upon this scent until it, too, dies out and is abandoned. "The crazy boom has collapsed and her veins are chilled with stagnation and inactivity," yelps another, and helter-skelter the pack flies off again in the new direction to soon find themselves again at fault. And thus the cry goes on day by day, as fast as imaginary trails are struck.

In the meantime the fair, bustling city pursues the even tenor of her way, gathering power and strength as the days roll by and pushing forward toward her inevitable greatness, unmindful of these feeble yelps. Upon the firm, immovable rock of prosperity she is building up and enlarging her confines in a manner that bodes unbounded success. She is marching proudly toward greatness and distinction, keeping step to the inspiriting music of the ringing trowel and the biting saw, and will continue so to march until upon these lovely undulating hills a capital will spring up that will stand forever as a credit to the grandest territory under the sun, and as a monument to the push and enterprise of her people.

THE TRIBUNE was established in 1873—the first paper in North Dakota. It was published as a seven-column folio until a few weeks after the failure of Jay Cooke, when it became necessary to reduce expenses. During the winter of 1873 and 1874 it was published on a quarter medium Gordon jobber. In April, 1875, enlarged to a five-column folio, but did not reach its old dimensions until 1878. Five years later finds it a daily printed by steam in one of the best appointed offices in the territory. Now a complete bindery and machinery for ruling has been put in and about fifteen hundred dollars worth of new type added to the job office. The evening paper, material for a complete news and job office, together with the associated press franchise, has been sold to a well known journalist who will be on hand early next week to establish the paper on a firm basis. The office will be located on Fourth street where a building is being erected for its accommodation. The evening paper will be wholly independent of the TRIBUNE, its sale being absolute, and the persons into whose hands it has passed will surely be able to make of it a journal worthy of the capital city.

The paper will be known, probably, as the Bismarck Daily Capital. The publisher will arrive on Monday.

A FRIEND at St. Paul writes that Collins has no reason so far to fear an unfavorable result in the trial now in progress. It is believed he will remain in the army and continue to win honor for himself and bring credit to the service. Much testimony in his favor has been introduced and more is to follow, and everything points unmistakably to the fact that his errors have been the result of neglect and that he never entertained a thought of dishonesty or fraud. Collins is a man who cannot be spared from the service. He is one of the best and most gallant officers now under commission and it is sincerely to be hoped that the clouds that now hang about him will be dissipated. He is tried, however, at an unfavorable time. A victim is demanded and it is to be hoped that the downright dishonesty of other officers who have been tried under charges somewhat similar may not affect him unfavorably.

THE Chicago Tribune has this to say about the Mormon question: "Our legislation with regard to Mormonism, as with regard to many other evils, is very spasmodic in character. Last year the whole people were up in arms against Mormonism, and fiercely demanded that the Edmunds commission should put an end to polygamy. This year they have forgotten all about it. The Mormons, however, are not forgetful. They go on recruiting their victims, shipping them over from Europe, and enlarging their borders without hindrance from any quarter. It must be stopped some time. If not stopped now it will be harder to stop in future."

A GOOD crop on the Missouri slope is now an assured fact. The late generous rains have accomplished wonders in developing the grain, and the farmers tell us with smiling faces that there is now nothing to fear and that a bountiful harvest will reward them for their season's labors. The golden grain is almost ready for the reaper, and unwonted activity will soon prevail throughout the rural districts. A bountiful providence again blesses us with plenty and every industrious and thoughtful citizen feels like thanking the giver of all good that his lines have fallen in such a favored spot as northern Dakota.

THE St. Paul Globe in speaking of the North Pacific terminus at St. Paul says: "Three hundred and eighty acres in St. Paul, with one hundred in the business center, and five million dollars to develop it indicates that the North Pacific means business at this point. Their twenty acres at Minneapolis will give them abundant yard room at that point, but their real terminal work and buildings will be upon the 380 acres in St. Paul."

THE editor of the Chinese American, Wing Chin Foo, who recently challenged the foul-mouthed foe of the Pacific coast, Dennis Kearney, to a duel, thinks that American reporters are too poorly paid and calls upon them to organize and demand more wages. He offers his paper to them as an organ. Mr. Foo is very kind, indeed.

THE expression "Wheatstone" operators, which has appeared in the dispatches regarding the strike of the telegraphers, is derived from an instrument invented in England by a man named Wheatstone, by which a largely increased amount of business can be done by a comparatively inferior class of o[illegible]

THE Fargo Southern has [illegible] name to the Fargo, St. Lo[illegible] The road will run from F[illegible] ville and Worthington[illegible] Dodge. Work will be [illegible] as possible.

IT is claimed that the consoli[illegible] the revenue districts will be a saving of $200,000 annually.

A CARD.

From the Lightning Jerkers of St. Paul to the Public,

In Which Their Grievances are Set Forth in a Lucid Manner,

And the Duplicity of the Telegraph Company Shown Up.

A Card to the Public.

A great deal has appeared in the press regarding the telegraphers' strike, but very little from the operators' side of the case. That we have grievances cannot be denied. The cause which led to the strike may briefly be told. The brotherhood claim that their organization is the result of tyrannical and unjust treatment meted out to them during the past ten years. Between 1870 and 1874 two general reductions took place amounting to 25 per cent. From 1874 to 1877, local superintendents and managers vied with each other in economic suggestions. In 1878 the executive committee, seeing the men submit to this process so tamely, became bolder, and announced the famous sliding scale, or general reduction from 5 to 25 per cent on all employes. Protests were sent from all points but without avail. The company's official journal containing the order, published on the same page showing increased profits. In 1876 a secret circular issued from the executive department, instructing all superintendents to fill all vacancies at $5 less per month. In 1880 the American Union and other competing companies coming into the field, compelled the Western Union to slightly advance salaries in order to retain the service of their best men. But immediately after the consolidation of these companies salaries began to decline. All the brotherhood now ask is a partial restoration of the standard salaries paid before the systematic squeezes were made. The petition presented to General Eckert Monday, July 16, asked for an increase of 15 per cent. on salaries now paid—equal pay for equal work for both sexes. Eight hours to constitute a day's work and seven hours for night. Extra compensation for all labor performed in excess of this, Sunday included. Is this asking too much?

Your readers have been fully and correctly informed as to the reception accorded the men who presented this petition on behalf of the Brotherhood. The quibbling and dickering on the part of General Eckert as to the identity of these men was an unbusiness, undignified and ungentlemanly act. The Western Union in not recognizing the committee sent to New York to represent us are wholly responsible for this strike. We believe, had they treated them in a business like manner our troubles would have been settled long ago. No body of men deplore more than we do the present strike and the inconvenience the public and press are put to. But we believe it was the only alternative left us. The report issued through the Associated Press as to the true state of affairs is wholly unreliable. From official statements issued by the Brotherhood at headquarters and private letters from friends here and elsewhere, bears out the statements already made that the Western Union is badly crippled and demoralized everywhere.

Business is not moving with that serenity the Western Union would have the country believe it is. Although they report large accessions to their ranks, the majority filling strikers places are unskillful and incompetent men. This fact the public has found out before this. It is only a matter of time ere the Western Union will come to terms.

Our prospects for success never looked better than they do now. Fresh additions are swelling our ranks, and that from quarters least expected. While we are not over sanguine as to the results of this struggle, yet all are hopeful and firm and will fight it out to the bitter end. Not a single defect has taken place in our ranks and no signs of weakening is perceptible anywhere.

We do not intend to interfere with the railroad operators, a large majority of whom are Knights of Labor, and the balance, although not members, deeply sympathize with us. But should the telegraph superintendents insist upon their operators transacting Western Union business we shall be compelled to call them out also. As far as we can learn everything is going on orderly and quietly. Not a single instance of misbehavior on the part of the strikers is reported anywhere.

The statement made in yesterday's Pioneer Press that the operators of St. Paul office had insulted several ladies who remained with the Western Union is false in every particular. So also are the reports of wire cutting and the canard reporting General Grant's death. These reports are issued in order that the Western Union may win back a little of that sympathy so bountifully bestowed upon the operators both by press and people.

It is frequently stated that telegraphy is such a simple thing and so easily learned that a mere child can acquire the art and become proficient with a few months' practice. The statement is such an absurd one that no person has thought worth while to contradict it. The expert operators today are those who entered the office while young, began at the bottom of the ladder and worked their way from messenger upwards, thereby learning thoroughly step by step every branch of the business. An expert operator can handle easily and with absolute correctness from 250 to 400 messages per day. There are circuits in this office, as in all large offices, where men are kept constantly busy from the moment they enter the office at 8 a. m. until 6 p. m. Deducting thirty minutes for lunch, each of these messages will average fifty cents at least. There is from $150 to $400 per day earned for the company by each operator. How many men are there outside of telegraphy that can earn so much money for their employer? After faithful service, after fifteen and twenty years we receive $70 per month. That is the standard here in this office. True we often earn $10 to $15 extra, but we have very often to toil away into midnight in order to bring our salaries up to that amount. Is the extra compensation a fair equivalent for the physical wear and tear of the system?

We are required to be on duty the next morning at the usual hour, or else what we have earned [illegible] deducted therefrom. [illegible] for a fair day's work is an [illegible] does not seem to apply to our [illegible] recite one-third of the petty [illegible] operator is subject to by some [illegible] and endorsed by the officials a little higher up the scale of Western Union [illegible] it would fill your paper for weeks. To rebel against unjust discrimination, or to one's manhood, is a rank insurbordination. There is no appeal from a manager's decision; his word is absolute law, even when he knows he is in the wrong. He reports it all for "The good of the service." In all large offices messages are sent and received by numbers; we have known cases where operators in large offices have been suspended for ten days, and right in the dead of winter too, for duplicating or allowing the sender at the other end to duplicate, a few numbers. Truly the life of an operator is not a happy one. We rest our case with an impartial public and the Western Union executive committee. Very respectfully submitted,

The Press and Corresponding committee, Brotherhood of Telegraphers, St. Paul, Minn.

WATER WORKS.

The Artesian Well Experiment Finally Abandoned.

Engineer Morison of the Bridge to Take Hold of the Enterprise

And Put in the Reservoir System—Work to Begin Immediately.

History of the Artesian Well.

After boring down over 1,300 feet into the bowels of the earth and the expenditure of over $19,000 the artesian well experiment at Bismarck has been abandoned. It will be remembered that work was begun on the well last fall. Eight inch pipe was sunk a depth of four hundred feet, when a shale rock was struck of only a few inches thickness but sufficient to prevent the further driving of the pipe. A six inch bore was then made inside the eight inch pipe and eight hundred feet of that size pipe sunk, when another strata of rock prevented further operations with that size pipe. Four inch pipe was then procured and the bore inside the six inch pipe continued until last night, when the company decided to abandon the idea of obtaining water by boring. The experiment has demonstrated the fact that Burleigh county has a deep subsoil. The peculiar kind of clay found at the great depth of 1,300 feet is practically the same as that found seventy feet below the surface, and such a deep strata is indeed remarkable. It may be that a flow of water could be struck by going ten feet further, but it is entirely speculative and the company wisely decided to adopt a sure system—that of reservoirs with the Missouri as the source of supply.

GEO. A. MORISON,

who will be remembered as chief engineer of the bridge, in company with James C. Higginson, has been in the city the past few days figuring on the reservoir system, and yesterday a meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Artesian Well company was held to learn his views of the subject. His proposition is to put in the reservoir system. He said Bismarck was to be congratulated upon the excellent opportunities in this respect. The water supply was inexhaustible and near the bridge was an admirable place for reservoirs, which would give a head to the water of 150 feet in the business portion of the town.

His policy would be to build two reservoirs each 150 feet square and ten feet deep, one for settling while the other was being filled. These reservoirs would have a capacity of 12,000,000 gallons, which, reckoning eighty gallons per day to each person, would furnish water to 15,000 people. The supply could be increased at any time by the building of other reservoirs. The water would be pumped from the river to the reservoirs, and from the reservoirs to the city a twelve inch main would be run.

THE COST OF WATER WORKS

of this nature will be about $60,000. The present company proposes to increase its capital stock to $100,000, the majority of which will be taken by Mr. Morison and his friends. The stockholders in the present company retain their stock which, with the aid of plenty of capital to go ahead and build a complete system of water works, will be of much more value than it could ever be otherwise. Mr. Morison is a practical man, as his work on the Bismarck bridge clearly demonstrates, and it is fortunate for Bismarck that he has seen fit to take hold of this water works matter. He will push the works to completion as fast as possible and hopes to have water in the business portion of the city by January 1st next, and the works entirely completed by July of next year. He will build a system of water works second to none in cities on the Missouri river. Nature having done her part, it only now requires the skill of man to complete the job. An inexhaustible supply of water will be of incalculable value to the metropolis, and that such an event is not far distant, is assured by the fact of Mr. Morison with plenty of means and push having taken hold of the matter.

A BUILDING SYNDICATE.

Six Live Business Men Enter into Bonds and Agree to Build Residences.

Some new building arrangement takes form almost every day at Bismarck. On Monday H. J. Whitley, L. D Clock, O. S. Mosier, S. H. Emerson, E. A. Lilly, and E. S. Pierce entered into bonds and put up a forfeiture of $500 each agreeing each to build residences on Prospect Place, west of the Capitol grounds, Bismarck costing from $2,000 to $5,000 each. Whitley will probably build of brick, at a cost of $5,000. They agree to commence these buildings within sixty days and rush them rapidly to completion. Their location will be sightly and they will add immensely to the appearance of that section of the city. Special inducements are offered to those building in this locality as to lots and a rebate will be given by Mr. Mason on brick for the first buildings. On every hand the spirit of improvement has gained a foothold, and the forms are materializing in a most surprising manner. Those disposed to croak should do it within the next thirty days, for if they do not they will soon be so bewildered by the changes that are going on for the better that they will be lost in wonder, admiration or disgust with themselves that they can croak no more.

Poor Soul.

A pious citizen of the Wesleyan persuasion, whose upright ways and ability to lead in prayer with masterly grace had endeared him to all the meek and lowly worshippers of his congregation, and whose humble shack looms up on the prairie near Bismarck like a pimple on the bulging brow of nature, is floundering about in a tempestuous sea of trouble, and all on account of his wretched spelling and his being too stingy to patronize the papers when he desires to advertise. A few days since it became necessary for him to look about for a hired girl, and instead of using the TRIBUNE'S "One Cent a Word Column," as he should have done, he wrote the following on a number of cards and stuck them up at various points in his vicinity

HARD GIRL WANTED.
The subscriber Wises too Engaig the servises of A hard Girl for a Frew Wekes During the Ilness of His Wife Apply to ——, ——.

The result can be imagined. His neighbors pass him by with looks of mingled sorrow and shame, and his beloved miniseer looks upon him as a double-dyed sinner far beyond the wide reach of prayer. Life has become a burden to him, and his once bright and honest eye has lost its wonted lustre. The TRIBUNE publishes the item hoping his Christian neighbors may be brought to understand the matter and again receive him into their hearts and confidence.

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NEWS COMMENTS.

THE telegraph companies think of importing operators from England.

A NEWPORT belle wears a rubber bathing suit to prevent her from getting wet.

THE New York Journal thinks it should be called the Western Dismion Telegraph company.

WIGGINS' performing snakes didn't take in Bozeman. The people were used to such exhibitions.

DAUPHIN, the Louisiana lottery man, proposes to sue Postmaster General Gresham for $100,000.

VENNOR says we will have frost and snow in the northwest next month. Look out for warm weather.

NEW YORK has a secret society called the Order of Cranes. Its members are politicians and ward loungers.

THE Post-Dispatch says there are 100,000 steady drinkers in St. Louis. What a spirited community!

THE printers' strike at Omaha has come to an end, and the printers failed. Most of the strikers have left the city.

A married man who pays attention to his own wife has arrived at Newport. The poor man is probably insane.

WE are fast assuming metropolitan airs. New York has long been noted for her blue-coated, star-emblazoned sluggers.

LUKE WARM is the name of a Benton bank cashier. He is entirely too chilly to ever get away with the funds of the bank.

MERCHANT TRAVELER: Mrs. David Davis is not especially luxurious in her tastes, but she lives "off the fat of the land," all the same.

AN eastern paper says the telegraphic trouble should be settled in the circuit court. This is the most malicious pun of the season.

THE colored press association at St. Louis resolved in favor of spelling negro with a big "N." Must we also spell koon with a big "K."

THE Boston telegraphers propose to start a new telegraph company with $2,000,000 capital, three-fourths of which is to be held by labor unions.

THE murders in the United States last year averaged two a day; the executions two a week. And yet we wonder at an occasional dose of lynching.

THREE negroes were hanged in Cuba recently. It is gratifying to know that something is at last being done in that land for the elevation of the colored race.

"A PRETTY oasis of unreasonableness in a desert of common sense," is the description of the American girl given to London audiences by Oscar Wilde.

AFTER carefully studying the American dude Du Chaillu has gone home to Europe with his notes and will now write some more about baboons and gorillas.

A ROLLINGSTONE, Minn., boy got in the way of a reaper. He lost his feet, but the machine was stopped before the self-binder tied him up into a sheaf ready for the stackers.

DR. MARY WALKER is standing around Washington with her breeches in her boots and swearing that she will have her position restored to her or she will have official hair.

IT pays to be dryly humorous. Henry Ten Eyck White, who writes the humorous "Lakeside Musings" for the Chicago Tribune, gets $60 a week, and plays most of the time at that.

BEN BUTLER'S mother intended that he should become a minister, but the ungrateful son took a directly opposite course and became a politician. Women sometimes guess as wildly as they throw a stone.

THE country is safe. President Arthur drinks old-fashioned home-made buttermilk and smacks his lips over it with an honest simplicity that cannot but inspire confidence.

LIGHTNING has annually killed only about one in a million of our population, and yet nine persons out of ten will dodge and look terribly scared every time a clap of thunder is heard.

A SICK boy in New Jersey asked his mother if God spanked little angels when they were disobedient, and receiving a negative reply closed his eyes and calmly vanished up the golden ladder.

A CHICAGO man recently deceased is said to leave his grave every night and lurk about the dark corners of the city. He is probably endeavoring to elude the skilled body snatchers of that city.

TREASURER DUNN, of Watonwan county, Minn., pocketed $6,155 of public funds and has Dunn gone off on a tour for his health. It would have been decidedly unhealthy for him to remain.

The Minnesota militia have left the encearments of home for the tented field. The old spirit of '76 yet glows with no mistaken lustre in the breasts of the brave defenders of the northwest.

IN its horror over the thought that Oscar Wilde is again coming to America, and coming with a lecture, the country appears to pay no attention to the fact that the cholera is also headed this way.

"So this is weally Devil's Lake," said a young lady tourist when she alighted at that town the other day. "And whayah does the Devil weside, pway?" And the guide sadly and regretfully pointed to the Pioneer office.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES used one pair of razors for fifty years, but he always kept them securely locked up where the women folks could not get at them to use for checking the vaulting ambition of their seed corns.

THE Chicago Times relates a case of an Illinois couple who have been divorced and remarried three times. Such dogged perseverance as this should be honored with three cheers and a whole cage of tigers from one end of the land to the other.

IN an interview Mrs. Langtry stated that she felt kindly toward the American people. Good! It was feared that some of the delicate allusions to her eccentricities might have offended her, and that she would go off mad and never speak to us again.

MILLS SMITH, of Greene county, Virginia, dropped dead just as he was raising his hand to swear that his tax list was correct. Now that the Lord is giving this matter His personal attention it might be well for certain parties to "look a little out."

DULUTH Tribune: The Bismarck TRIBUNE calls Alfonso of Spain's amour with a court lady "patriotism." Perhaps it was, perhaps it was! But that sort of patriotism looks much better at home when they are playing in their own yard than when they are scattered around among the neighbors.

A BLOOMINGTON, Ill., preacher called a fair member of his congregation a "duchess," but after she got through horsewhipping him he confessed that her muscle was like unto that of an Amazon.

"IT is announced that the president will ride a mule into the Yellowstone Park. Isn't that a nice foundation for the head of the American government to rest upon?" Exchange. Have no fears, the president will not ride on his head.

THE eastern papers are somewhat excited over the fact that a wild (?) woman in a semi-nude condition is roaming about a New York forest. Let's see; is Lydia Thompson in this country? It may be the celebrated actress on a summer vacation.

THE Kaw Indians, who thirteen years ago numbered 1,200, are now reduced to 300 diseased wrecks. Thirteen years ago the Kaws became stuck, as it were, after the ways of the white man and began to smoke cigarettes and eat pie. The result is not so gratifying as could be wished.

TWO Illinois lawyers are now the happy possessors of two splendid Illinois farms. A few months since they belonged to two tarifty farmers who quarreled over a collar and a half pig. Put on your glasses and look up the moral of this story.

TEXAS SIFTINGS:—Several fashionable churches in northern cities have announced that they are closed for the season. Fashionable religion cannot stand hot weather. What it is going to do hereafter, in its unsocial states, only Heaven knows.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT: There are few things so irritating in this life as to wait half an hour for your adversary at checkers, and then have him look up, as just aroused from a nap, and stupidly inquire, "whose move is it."

A RETURNED missionary, in delivering a lecture concerning the lands in which he had labored, spoke of some exceedingly rugged territory he had visited. He said: "The roads up these mountains are too steep and rocky for even a monkey to climb; therefore, I did not attempt the ascent."

THE editor of the Billings Herald has rubbed up against one of the snaggy corners of life. In a recent issue he tells us that

He rose at morn, and fired with hope
Reached the seductive hotel bar,
They soon found out he had no "soap"
And fired him as high as the morning star.

County Commissioners Proceedings.

JULY 13, A. D., 1883, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present, E. S. Neal, chairman; Wm. Harmon and John Satterlund.

No business coming before the board they adjourned to meet July 14, 1883, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

E. M. FULLER,
County Clerk.

July 14, A. D., 1883, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, E. S. Neal, Chairman; and John Saterlund.

Board adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, a. m., July 16. A. D., 1883. E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

JULY 16, A. D., 1883, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Board met pursuant to adjourned meeting.

Present, E. S. Neal, chairman; and John Saterlund.

The following bills were read and approved.

Wm. A. Beatty, services as superintendent public schools	$190 66
George P. Flannery, county attorney	300 00

Board at 12 m. opened the bids for proposals for a poor farm pursuant to advertisement for the same and adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, a. m. July 17, 1883. E. M. FULLER, County Clerk

JULY 17, 1883, 10 o'clock, a. m.

Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present, E. S Neal, chairman; John Satterlund and William Harmon, commissioners.

Report of last meeting read and approved.

Report of Joseph Hare, justice of the peace, quarter ending July, 1883, read and approved.

The following bills were read and on motion approved:

John Bowen, petit juror May term court	$ 24 10
Emerson & Wakeman, meals furnished jurors by order Judge Hudson	6 00
Wm. A. Bentley, president chamber of commerce, tent for bridge builders	26 50
L. N. Griffin, deputy sheriff case of W. R Evans	5 00
W. H. H. Mercer, deputy sheriff, May term court, 1883	12 50
Joseph Hare, justice court, March 31, '83	42 73
Phelix Bailey, witness justice court	1 10
Bushby Lean, " " "	1 10
E. N. Corey. " " "	1 10
Valentine Schreck " " "	1 10
John Strathers " " "	1 10
Alex McKenzie, " " "	1 10
Thomas Wicht, " " "	1 10
John P. Hoagland, repairs about court house	45 92
L. N. Griffin, services May term court deputy sheriff	144 80
H. H. Day, grand juror May term court 1883	8 10
Y. J. Halloran, petit juror	22 10
E. N. Corey, clerk of district court, itemized bill	398 00
Thomas F. Woods, services as jailor quarter ending July 1, 1883	3 00
John Ostland, horse hire, commissioners and others	35 50
John Waldon, services justice court	10 40
Joseph Harper, " " "	42 00
Wm Gleason, witness " "	1 10
Wm Murphy, " " "	1 10
Herman Schamell " " "	1 10
John McDonald, " " "	1 10
Wm Whitbeck, " " "	1 10
Donald McRea, " " "	8 40
L. N. Griffin, fees witness Justice Court	$ 9 35
Joseph Hare serving justice court ending June 30. 1883	76 50

Board adjourned to meet July 18, 1883 at 10 a. m E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

10 a. m. July 18. 1883.

Board met persuant to adjournment, present—E. S, Neal, chairman John Satterland, commissioners. The following bills were read and approved.

O. H. Beal hardware general fund	$ 14 30
O. H. Beal rope road fund	4 56
L. H. Hatch Petit juror May term court 1883	4 10
E. W Hatch	4 10
L. V. Temble	2 10
Willis M. Hatch	4 10
E. Y. Corey witness fees	3 70
John P. Hoagland petit juror	22 10
J. S. Russell repairing flag staff	30 00
E. S. Neal services as county commissioner quarter ending July 1	60 00
John Satterlund	60 00

On motion the following named person was appointed road supervisors for road in township No 137, 139, and 140 range 80 running north from a point between section 33 and 34 township 139— Peter P. Johnson.

Board adjourned to meet at 10 a. m. July 19, 1830. E. M. FULLER clerk.

July 19, 1883, 10 a. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: E. S. Neal, John Satterlund and Wm Harmon.

No business coming before the board, they adjourned to meet at 10 a. m., July 20, 1883.

E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

July 20, 1883, 10 a. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: E. S. Neal, chairman; John Satterlund and William Harmon, commissioners.

No business coming before the board, they adjourned to meet at 10 a. m., July 21, A. D. 1883.

E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

July 21, 1883, 2 p. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: E. S. Neal, chairman; John Satterlund and Wm. Harmon, commissioners.

No business coming before the board, they adjourned to meet on Monday, July 23, 1883.

E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

July 23, 1883, 2 p. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: E. S. Neal, chairman; John Satterlund and Wm. Harmon, commissioners.

On presentation of tax receipts for 1882, by Mrs. F. E. Holley, the board being satisfied that she had paid more than was due, on motion, a rebate of ten dollars and two cents ($10.02) was granted, and county clerk instructed to draw a warrant for the same.

Bill of James B. Hogan for services in serving notice of election (special) was presented, read and approved, $15.

Board adjourned to meet at 10 a. m., July 24, A. D. 1883. E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

JULY 24th 1383 10 a. m.

Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present E. S. Mead, chairman; and John Satterlund, commissioners.

No business coming before the board they adjourned to meet at 10 a. m. July 25th 1883.

E. M. FULLER. County Clerk.

JULY, 25th, 1883, 10 a. m.

Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present E. S. Mead, chairman and William Harmon.

A petition for a county road leading south from near Sterling to southern boundary of county, signed by W. H. Batitaw and 13 others was presented and on motion it was resolved that the county surveyor be instructed to locate a county road commencing at a point between sections 29 and 30 township 139, range 76, thence running directly south to the southern boundary of the county.

On motion the following bills were read and approved.

W. O. Ward, labor on river road, road fund	$210.27
Ans m Northrup, labor on Apple Creek bridge, itemized bill	653.63
M. L Marsh, grand juror May term 1883	8.10
C. W Freedy, petit " " " "	20.10
Chas. Cupity groceries furnished Mrs. Sullivan, needy poor	14 78

Board adjourned to meet at 16 a m. July 26th, 1883. E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

From Missoula to Washington.

Col. P. W. Norris, the well-known ethnologist who recently discovered a number of Indian mounds and fortifications north of this city, returned from a trip to Missoula, Livingston and the National Park last evening, looking as hearty and conversing as pleasantly as ever. The colonel has been continuing his work of hunting relics and antiquities, and has met with great success. During his visit to the National Park he noticed marked improvements, which are being pushed forward with energy and expedition by the improvement company which has a lease of portions of that popular fairy land. A large and elegant y-designed hotel over 400 feet in length, is nearly completed, and the railroad is built to within fifteen miles of the park, with a force which is constructing two miles per day. One of the prominent features of attraction in the park is the Clark's Fork Great Republic mine, which is being developed at a wonderful rate. While the colonel was there he witnessed a single blast which threw out one hundred tons of ore, and he says that the people may expect to hear thunder from this mineral mountain before many months. Mr. Norris is now en route to his home in Norris, Michigan, from whence he will go to Washington. In a few weeks he will be on his way to Virginia to continue and extend his ethnological labors.

A Modern Vault.

Perhaps the best bank vault ever constructed in the northwest, is that now being built by Contractor Swain for Mellon Bros. bank, on the corner of Fourth and Meigs streets. A TRIBUNE reporter called on Mr. Swain yesterday morning and ascertained some facts concerning the design and solidity of the immense piece of masonry. The foundation of the vault is twenty feet deep and ten feet wide by thirteen feet long. The masonry is first-class in every particular, and when completed the mammoth cash box will be as one solid stone. The foundation reaches to the first floor, and there the vault begins. The floor of the vault will be made by first laying large bars of railroad iron, the space between which will be filled with cement, and on this a steel plate about three eighths of an inch thick will be placed to be used as a floor. The sides of the vault are to be constructed with iron bars, walled with about four feet of brick and cement. One of the most interesting and significant features of the vault's construction was the discovery of very valuable sand, which is peculiarly adapted to the manufacture of artificial stone. It is thoroughly impregnated with iron, and the members of the Artificial Stone company have already expressed a desire to purchase the sand removed from the excavation at a handsome figure. Mr. Swain is one of the best contractors in the country, and no better specimen of work can be seen than that in Mellon Bros. building. The vault will be three stories high and perfectly burglar and fire proof. It is the Pittsburg and New York style of masonry and cannot be excelled.

Permanent Section Corners.

The Howard Advance offers the following excellent suggestions: "It appears to us that the county commissioners could do a good thing for land owners in the county for all time to come by making provisions for the permanent establishment of every section corner. This could be done by setting posts firmly in the ground while the mounds and wooden stakes set by the government are still to be seen. After a few years, these will have disappeared so effectually that it will be almost an impossibility in many cases to find any trace of section corners as first established, and innumerable jangles and quarrels between neighbors will be the general outcome. The expense of such an enterprise would be comparatively trifling compared to the benefits which would be derived, and the same could be taxed to the land."

MILES CITY'S FIRE.

Particulars of the Calamity.

Miles City Press, July 23: Miles City was yesterday called upon to mourn for the first really calamitous fire that she has yet experienced. At twenty minutes past four in the morning, the ominous sound of pistol shots was heard proceeding from the vicinity of Main and Sixth streets. Those who responded promptly to the summons saw a dense volume of very black smoke emerging from the side entrance on Sixth street of the Cosmopolitan theatre. In a few instants this was succeeded by flames which poured forth in a dense volume and almost immediately enveloped the entire building. The structure was of a particularly inflammable kind, being built of pine logs, weatherboarded and painted, and containing much canvas scenery and other light material. In a surprisingly short time the fire had spread and communicated to the next building, wiping out George Merritt's lunch stand as it fastened its grip upon Simons' cigar store.

DANGER IN THE AIR.

In the latter was a large quantity of ammunition packed in cases. Within ten minutes after the original fire-alarm was sounded Mr. Simons' stock of cartridges began exploding, and as the metal chambers began to fly viciously through the air, the crowd of bystanders were glad to fall quickly back. Happily nobody was injured, though we understand that Mr. Sedes was struck by one on the forehead, knocking him down without inflicting any wound beyond a bruise. That nobody was hurt seems remarkable, as the windows of Savage & Sons and Lebchers stores on the opposite side of Main street were perforated with shells. For upwards of twenty minutes the fusilade continued, the steady rattling of the exploding ammunition sounding like the discharge of fire arms in an infantry engagement.

A GRAND SIGHT.

The spectacle was thrilling. The flames from the burning buildings threw out such heat as to render it uncomfortable to stand facing the fire except at a considerable distance. A dense column of smoke bearing in its sooty folds masses of burning cinders and sparks rose straight in the air, there happily being no wind prevailing at that hour. Had there been even a gentle breeze the damage that might have ensued can only be conjectured.

THE SPECTATORS

The whole population of the town was by this time congregated around the locality of the fire the women as terrified spectators, the men eager to cooperate according to their respective capacities in subduing the fiery monster that was striving so greedily to devour their substance. All the force pumps in the neighborhood were actively worked. At Burleigh's store, at Savage's corner, at Miles' & Strevell's and at James Coleman's on Main street, and at numerous points on Park street, gangs of men labored incessantly at the pumps and steady streams were poured upon the threatened buildings on both sides of Main street. When Basinski's large building caught on fire there was another general stepping back on the part of the bystanders as it was understood that a large quantity of ammunition was stored there likewise. But the explosion in this instance, though lively, did not compare in duration with those which had proceeded from the flames of Simons' store.

RESCUING PROPERTY

From the moment of the first gathering of people on the spot vigorous efforts were made to save the property in the stores from destruction. The varied contents of Basinski Brothers bazar like establishment were soon decorating the street, intermingled with mirrors, decanters, bottles and other bar-room appurtenances, and drugs and medicines and show cases and chemical appliances, and dentists machinery and a vast amount of miscellaneous goods. In one instance a man was seen to frantically toss into the street a handsome porcelian vase, which was shattered, while another was seen carrying carefully to a place of safety, a wire basket containing three or four lemons, whose suggestion of potential beverages seemed to invest them with special value in his eyes. Quite a large quantity of small stock was in this manner saved from the fire, though no inconsiderable portion of it was badly damaged in handling it.

THE CRISIS OF THE FIRE.

The most earnest and vigorously applied efforts proved inadequate to prevent the extending of the flames through the row of frame structures in which it started. Basinski's store was still burning when the blaze burst forth from W. E. Savage & Co.'s drug store. Happily the great bulk of most inflammable stuff had been removed from this building, though much still remained inside. It speedily became evident that the drug store was doomed and the people's attention was concentrated on Leighton's brick bank building, the east wall of which was being lapped from sidewalk to roof by the devouring flames. Should that wall, through any mishap be destroyed, the fire would extend through the rest of the block with little hindrance. The barrier it formed proved, however, more efficacious than showers of water. The plank sidewalk was torn up to prevent the flames communicating with the wood work in the basement. The entire side of the building was bathed in fire. Several times flames were seen crawling along the cornice on the roof, but they died out quickly from lack of material to sustain them. At length the frame of Savage's drug store fell, crashing to the ground, filling the air for a moment with sparks and embers, and immediately the assemblage breathed a sigh of relief. The fire had been conquered, and the brick structure had come out of the fierce contest wholly unscathed.

THE EXTENT OF THE FIRE.

It now became practicable to reckon up the damage that had been done. Nine business houses had been wiped out, viz.: The Cosmopolitan theatre, Merritt's lunch room, Simon's segar store, Wright & Durkee's sideboard saloon Haineman & McTiernan's card rooms, Basinski & Bros' store and Savage & Co.'s drug store. All of these were burned to the ground, with the larger portion of their contents. The fire spread so rapidly in the tinder-like buildings that little time was permitted for removing the good from inside. In illustration of the rapidity of the destruction we may state that as quickly as he reached the fire Dr. Redd, who occupied apartments over the drug store, the last building to be burned, began trying to save his furniture, but beyond his books and instruments he was unable to rescue anything. The loss was not wholly confined to the occupants of buildings on Main street. The saloons and shops on Park street were emptied of their contents, while the latter were hastily spread out on the Park and returned when the fire ceased. Considerable damage and loss was experienced in this way. Prof Eaton had a force of men working heroically at his force pump and was thus largely instrumental in protecting the rear of the burning row. The log house adjoining his premises, in rear of Hebein's barber shop, and occupied by the latter as a sleeping apartment, was burned down, but the steady pouring of water saved the other buildings in that vicinity.

We have not space to record all the interesting incidents of the exciting morning. Everybody exerted himself vigorously in aiding to subdue the fire. Judges, physicians, county officials, clergymen, lawyers and all took their places at the pumps and buckets, and did their utmost. A steam fire engine was sent promptly from Fort Keogh, but the ferryman could not be found and the Tongue river was not crossed until the fire was virtually over.

LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

The following is a list of the actual losses by the fire as near as they can yet be estimated:

E. S. Wolf, Cosmopolitan Theatre	$ 5,000
George Merritt, lunch room	100
Wright & Durkee, saloon	200
Haineman & McTiernan, saloon	1,500
S. Simons, tobacco, etc	500
Basinski Bros	15,000
W. E. Savage & Co., drugs	18,000
R. G. Reed, building	3,000
R. G. Reed, personal effects	400
Weisheimer & Outten, jewelry	1,000
Dr. Dodge, dentist	500
Total	$51,200

INSURANCES.

Basinski	$10,000
Dr. Redd	5,000
Savage & Co	7,000
Total	$22,000

BILL NYE'S BOXING.

As Illustrated by Personal Experience in the Manly Art.

The boxing glove is a large, fat mitten, with an abnormal thumb and a string at the wrist with which you tie it on, so that when you feed it to your adversary he cannot swallow it and choke himself. I had never seen any boxing gloves before, but my brother said they were soft and wouldn't hurt anybody. So we took off some of our raiment and put them on. Then we shook hands. That was to show that we were friendly, and would not slay each other. My brother is younger than I am, and so I warned him not to get excited and come for me with anything that looked like wild and ungovernable fury, because I might, in the heat of debate, pile his jaw up on his forehead and fill his ear full of sore thumb. He said that was all right and he would try to be cool and collected. Then we put our right toes close together, and I told him to be on his guard. At that moment I dealt him a terrific blow, aimed at his nose, but through some clerical error of mine it went over his shoulder and spent itself in the wall of his room, shattering a small hollywood bracket, for which I paid him $3 75 afterward. I did not wish to buy the bracket, because I had two at home, but he was arbitrary about it, and I bought it. We then took another athletic posture, and in two minutes the air was full of poulticed thumb and buckskin mitten. I soon detected a chance to put one in where my brother could smell of it, but I never knew just where it struck, for at that moment I ran against something with the pit of my stomach that made me throw up the sponge along with some other things.

My brother then proposed that we take off the gloves, but I thought I had not sufficiently punished him, and that another round would complete the conquest, which was then almost within my grasp. I took a bismuth powder and squared myself; but in warding off a left-hander I forgot all about my adversary's right, and ran my nose into the middle of his boxing glove. Fearing that I had injured him, I retreated rapidly on my elbows and shoulder blades to the corner of the room, thus giving him ample time to recover. By this means my younger brother's features were saved and are today as symmetrical as my own. I can still cough up pieces of boxing gloves, and when I close my eyes I can see calcium lights and blue phosphorescent gleams across the horizon; but I am thoroughly convinced that there is no physical exercise which yields the same amount of health and elastic vigor to the puncher than the manly art does. To the punchee, also, it affords a large wad of glad surprise and nose bleed, which cannot be hurtful to those who hanker for the pleasing nervous shock, the spinal jar and the pyrotechnic concussion. This is why I shall continue the exercise after I have practiced with a mule or cow-catcher two or three weeks, and feel a little more confidence in myself.

Whose Bones?

Col. Norton in Chicago Sentinel: "Last week, as excavations were being made in the basement of an old house on South Halstead, near Thirty-Fifth street, a ghastly discovery of two human skeletons was made. They were found about five feet below the surface—the one was that of a grown person and the other of a child. Appearances indicated that they had been buried many years ago, though whether by stealth or otherwise no one can tell. The old house was built some thirty-three years ago and has been occupied ever since.

Whose were the bones?

In 1850 that section was away 'out on the prairie.' Mayhap some emigrants to the western wilds were overtaken by sickness and death, and then found an improvised grave.

Perhaps a foul murder was committed and the guilty ones never discovered—proving the fact that 'murder will not always out.'

The bones were taken to the morgue 'for identification' the same as though they were bodies just deceased. From there they will be given a 'christian burial,—but the tears that may have been shed will never fall upon the graves of the unknown skeletons."

They Are Coming.

The number of people pouring into the city is beyond credulity. Every train brings a throng of anxious mechanics, artizans and capitalists, all of whom are looking for business locations, labor or desirable property. The hotels are crowded daily and many of the new comers are settling down in the capital city. The great demand now is for tenement houses, which are being built at a rapid rate, new cottages and dwelling houses coming up in every portion of the town. Gentlemen of experience in commercial centers and in the building of important towns, are sanguine in their belief that Bismarck is to be the great center of all the northwestern commerce from Minnesota into and beyond Montana, to the provinces and south for hundreds of miles. The real estate transfers are increasing steadily, although work has not yet yet been commenced on the capitol or any of the mammoth structures to be erected within the next year, and when the six hundred mechanics necessary for the construction of these numerous edifices, arrive and begin work, the boom will be the greatest and most substantial in the history of the territory.

Bismarck Powder House.

Mr. J. C. Lynah representing the Hazard Powder company of Hazardville, Conn., is in the city, negotiating for the establishment of a powder house near this city. The point chosen as the most desirable is on the Schieman farm, north of the city, and the company's representative, in company with several Bismarckers, rode out to look over the ground yesterday afternoon. Mr. Lynah informed a representative of the TRIBUNE that he intended to establish a large branch house here, making this the distributing point for the northwest, thus bringing a large amount of trade to the capital city which has heretofore been lost to the east. Not only are we to furnish the people of the country with life-sustaining merchandise, but will also furnish them with the necessary forces to blow them heavenwards when they become tired of this mundane sphere.

Artificial Stone as Building Material.

The following extract from a letter to the American Architect and Building News, will be read with interest by the people of Bismarck, as the enterprise is being established in this city. The stone used in the Farwell & Co's., building of Chicago, is the same material as is to be manufactured in Bismarck, and it appears that the Chicago people are well satisfied with it:

"Within the last fifty years much attention has been directed to this subject, but more particularly within the last decade. Forty-five years ago there was erected on the north shore of Staten Island, in New York harbor, a stately, battlemented mansion, formed exclusively of artificial stone, familiarly known as "the cement house," every block of which was moulded on the spot. Although a mere stripling at the time, I became deeply interested in the work, and a few months ago visited the spot and found the building not only in perfect preservation, but was told that a master workman, who was recently called to make some alterations on it, was of the opinion that if it was ever demolished it could only be done with dynamite. It's position is upon a high cliff of great exposure and bleakness, the north winds sweeping with unbroken force upon it from over the Newark meadows and the bay of New York for several miles. The walls are thick and constantly hardening with age. As a test of endurance in this climate, no one need ask for anything more conclusive.

But a more interesting, because more expensive and an entirely monolithic building has of late years been erected at Port Chester, N Y, upon an eminence overlooking the boundary line between the states of New York and Connecticut. This is the palatial residence of Wm. B. Ward Esq. It is built entirely of artificial stone foundation, roof, towers, colonnades, doors, staircases, balustrades, balconies, porches and all. Its construction occupied five years, its cost $100,000, and it has been occupied by the family of its enterprising proprietor since 1876. Its strength may be imagined when we state that when the parlor floor, with a space of eighteen feet, had been laid one year, a weight of twenty-six tons was piled in the middle and left there through the winter, the apparatus arranged for determining the deflection showing only one hundredth of an inch depression. Here is another instance of an elegant private residence standing upon an eminence of unusual exposure, swept by the direct northeasterly gale of Long Island Sound, and thoroughly weather proof and fire proof. An exhaustive description of this building, and of beton generally, is to be read before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at their meeting, to which I refer your professional readers and those interested.

Another interesting building, an immense warehouse, six stories high, and covering an entire square, 360x400, has recently been erected at Chicago, by the well-known firm of J. V. Farwell & Co. The first story of this building is entirely of artificial stone, moulded on the spot, and laid up in the usual manner. The stone is finished with chamfered edges, and has not cost one fourth of the price of limestone or sandstone. I have had the opportunity of examining this work quite recently and find that it has stood the severe tests of the past winter without a check or blemish of any kind. The same may be said of a monolithic retaining wall erected last summer at Fort Snelling, Minn., where a structure of natural stone proved inadequate and had to be taken down.

I could extend this article by further instances of the kind but must be content to simply mention some of the most noteworthy: A section thirty seven miles in length of the Vanne Aqueduct of Paris; an entire Gothic church, with its foundation, walls and steeple, at Vesinet, near Paris; the municipal barracks of Notre Dame, the jetties at the entrance of the Suez canal and at the mouth of the Mississippi; the great mole of Cherbourg; the Port Said breakwater and Mont Cenis tunnel. There is scarcely any limit to the application of this material for building purposes, nor any place where natural stone is now employed where it cannot be substituted with advantage and economy.

Reduced Postage

The two cent postage takes effect October 1st. Postmasters are directed to reduce their supplies to the lowest possible point consistent with the demands of the public and to inform consumers generally of the importance of reducing their orders for three-cent stamps and envelopes so as to cover their actual necessities. Postmasters are forbidden to exchange other denominations of stamps for unused three but are required to accept them in payment for postage. The design for the new two-cent stamp adopted is as follows: The head of Washington in profile, from Houdon's bust being placed on tablet; above the oval surrounding the head are the words, "United States Postage." And underneath the tablet are the words "Two Cents." The stamps will be printed in metallic red. The design for the four-cent stamp and stamped envelope to cover double postage under the new rate will also be issued. The design embraces the head of Jackson similar to that on the present two cent stamp and envelope. The new stamped envelope will be issued at any time after the first of September, and the new stamp at any time after Sept. 1st. The sale, however before the 1st of October, is prohibited.

Friday's Storm.

The Pioneer Press has the following special telegram from Winona, Minn., in reference to the heavy storm in southeastern Dakota Friday night:

Dispatches received say the cyclone first made its appearance at Hitchcock, between Redfield and Huron. The farm house of J. Geissinger was demolished and his wife and mother killed, and Geissinger and five children more or less injured. The house of Mr. Johnson, one mile south, was blown to fragments. Johnson was dangerously hurt. Mrs. Bowles, mother of Mrs. Johnson, will not live. The house of J. C Peacock, next, was torn to to pieces. He and his wife are unconscious. Twenty other houses were blown down, but no accidents to persons are reported.

Thousands of acres of crops are ruined. About Redfield, Dak., all the crops are flat. The storm did much damage at Columbia. Several houses are reported blown down at Lake Benton.

Hail terrific at Sleepy Eye, smashing all the windows in the town on the north side. The roof of the flouring mill was blown off; damage $8,000.

Redwood Falls reports rain, but no damage to crops or buildings.

Watertown, Dak., says it is reported between Clark and Frankfort that hail and wind was very severe, blowing down the houses and destroying most all the crops.

Jamestown having tired of waiting and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company having refused to accept the $100,000 bonus to build to that town, has decided to build a road of her own. The Alert believes the scheme practical and says that some who subscribed to the bonus fund offer to double their subscriptions in the event of the road being built by the citizens. The scheme looks as if it might materialize.

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NEWS COMMENTS.

WHEN New York fashionables go into mourning they will drink nothing but black tea.

HOPES are entertained that Jay Gould didn't get stuck with a pocket full of trade dollars on hand.

A NEW YORKER calls upon the saloons to issue thousand-smile tickets, and to punch them every time they're owed on.

A WOMAN named Dewing, in Indiana, has given birth to her second job lot of triplets. The mother is Dewing quite well.

EVERY time a dude calls on to his paternal ancestor he feebly mentions the name of a Michigan town. "Paw Paw."

WHITTIER says he never drank a glass of grog, smoked a cigar, chewed tobacco, or swore, but like other men he had his besetting sin. He wrote poetry.

IN Alaska, diamonds are now manufactured at the rate of $1.15 a quart. At this rate even the clerks of second-class hotels can afford to wear at least one priceless gem.

IN speaking of the various candidates for the presidency a territorial paper says: "Their fate rests largely upon the result of the next election." This is a distressing fact.

A WRITER asserts that plenty of sleep will make men strong, robust and healthy. You can obtain a verification of the fact by taking a peep at the policemen in any city.

ELI PERKINS was called as a witness in court the other day and took the oath with great reluctance. He didn't like to monkey with the truth even on the witness stand.

A CHICAGO paper shrieks; "Put the Indians in charge of the war department." Well, it might be possible that they would run it better than it has been run of late years.

IN a Texas high school a young lady was delivered of a valedictory one day and twins the next. Whatever else may be said of the Lone Star state, her educational facilities are away up.

A BOOK is about to be issued entitled "Travels with a Donkey." Can this be the much talked of publication Mrs. Langtry is about to assassinate the long suffering public with? "Oh, Fwed!"

"CHISKA" is the name of a new town in Arizona. Expecting to have it some day immortalized in verse the inhabitants insisted upon some name that would rhyme with "whisky," and hence—

DENNIS KEARNEY was challenged to fight a duel by Wong Chin Foo, New York's Chinese editor, but the sand lot orator's principles would not permit him to be shot by a heathen Chinaman, and he declined.

BEFORE cutting a man's head off in China, the authorities considerately make him drunk. The beauty of this system is that a man can get intoxicated without having a head on him the next morning.—Rochester Express.

ANSLEY GRAY, the temperance advocate, has adopted a new method of impressing his truths upon the hearts of his hearers. After his talks he always gets beastly drunk and holds himself up as a horrible example of the evils of intemperance.

A RESIDENT of Fayette, Mo., named Hooper, offers to produce a man who will swear that Frank James was not present at the Winston train robbery, where Conductor Westfall was killed. The unknown individual lives in the far west, and wants his expenses guaranteed.

GLENDIVE Times: It is a novel sight for the tenderfoot to witness the cowboys driving cattle through the city, to and from the stock yards and along the drives to ranges. With open mouths and astonished gaze they appear as if in a trance at the easy and graceful manner in which the average cowboy handles his broncho while driving cattle.

A DARKEY minister of Greensboro, Ala., is peddling to his congregation a printed "letter from Jesus Christ" at ten cents each. The printer who set it up from the original manuscript pronounces it the worst writing that has struck a composing room since Greeley's death. This is another proof of the oft repeated assertion that great men are always poor penmen.

ACCORDING to the Rochester Post, some one put a small mud-turtle, about the size of a silver dollar, in a bed at a New Jersey hotel and the stranger who was assigned to that room, on preparing to retire, caught sight of it. He at once resumed his clothing, remarking: "I expected to have a pretty lively night of it, but if they're as big as that I don't propose to get in with 'em.

A WASHINGTON correspondent speaks of the arrival of Congressman Joe Blackburn from Kentucky, and says he left home in such a hurry that he failed to take along the needful change of linen, and telegraphed to his family to send him some clothing. When the message arrived there was no one to fill the order but his ten-year-old daughter. Her reply shows of what a wardrobe in that section mainly consists, leaving out the shirts:

"Dear Papa: I have sent all the wearing apparel I could find—seven shirts, one bowie-knife and three pistols."

The Rain.

What blessings are sent with a shower, when it comes in all its gentleness and moistens the earth for the hard toiling husbandmen; when it pours down in cooling torrents to quench the thirst and renew the smile of earth, and tells the westerner that his travels from the barren east to labor in the occident are not in vain. A week ago there was some little alarm of a drouth and the weak-hearted were on the giddy heights of fear and uncertainty, ready to topple over and go down to despair, but those who have lived here and become acclimated, were confident that the Missouri valley would maintain her reputation and bring forth a bountiful crop, and their confidence was not misplaced. The rain has been pouring down at intervals, and the crops have recuperated to such an extent that even the most chronic croaker of a few weeks ago is now a loud boomer for the country. Sunday night's shower was worth a million dollars to the Missouri valley alone, and the growing grain is now safe from drouth. Farmers visit the TRIBUNE office almost daily, many of them coming from a distance of over thirty miles, and all have the same encouraging story of healthy crops and a large yield. This is the most promising and reliable evidence of prosperity a country can produce, for if there is the least symptom of a failure of crops the farmer is the first affected and invariably the first to complain. The fact is, the people of the Missouri valley and all over North Dakota, have reason to rejoice and give praise for the bright prospect of an abundant harvest, and those unfortunate enough to live in other states—in the land of the cyclone and blizzard, the home of the flood and the drouth, should pull up stakes, cases, baggage and come with the mighty army which is constantly moving toward the setting sun. There is room enough for all in this great, broad northwest, and the only wailings heard within its limits are those sent up by the few straggling dudes, who have strayed away from home and are being distanced in the race for fame and fortune by the shrewd, practical men of the country.

Rev. Sloan's Church.

As announced in Sunday morning's TRIBUNE, a special train left Bismarck at 10 o'clock on that day carrying a large number of Bismarckers to Mandan to attend the dedication of Father Sloan's Presbyterian church. After a pleasant ride across the great iron bridge, and over the green meadow, the train halted at Mandan and the occupants of the train proceeded to the beautiful church building which has been built through the energy and zealous labors of Father Sloan. The ceremonies were opened with prayer and the singing of a hymn. Rev. Sloan then introduced Rev. Dr. Sample, of Minneapolis, who prefaced his remarks by saying that eight years ago from the beautiful heights of what the Mandan people were pleased to call their capital city of Bismarck, he viewed with entranced wonder the lovely valley of the Heart. On the west side of the river no habitations were then in sight except the bastioned Fort Lincoln with her soldiers and frowning cannon, over which the stars and stripes coquetted with each passing breeze, and perchance where now stands the growing town of Mandan was pitched in stolid silence the wigwam of the red man. Now all had changed, and he was glad that his mission was to preach the dedicatorial sermon of such a beautiful church in so prosperous a country. The sermon was eloquent and scholarly, and at the close the Rev. Thompson, well-known as a Bismarck pastor, was introduced, and as the secretary's report showed that there still rested upon Father Sloan's shoulders a debt of about eight hundred dollars, Mr. Thompson's remarks tended to loosen the purse strings of the audience. On the final count after the taking of a collection, it was discovered that nearly a thousand dollars had been contributed, the surplus above the church debt to be used for the purchase of a bell. The Rev. Sloan thanked his many friends in Mandan and Bismarck for their appreciation of his many years of labor in the vineyard's of the Lord.

At 12:30 the good Bismarckers were again on the train with their return tickets in hand, and with a rush and a whirl, dashed across the great bridge, up to the Bismarck depot and to their respective homes, feeling that they had done their duty to God and "Mandan."

BURLEIGH COUNTY ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The present board of county commissioners are doing more in the way of constructing bridges and opening county roads than all that has heretofore been done in the county, and what is more, the work is being well and substantially done. There is absolutely no chance for unfavorable criticism either as to the character of the work or location. The timber used in the frame work of the bridges is all sound, square timber, well bolted. The abutments are of oak filled with stone, and the approaches are properly graded. The skilled labor and the material is being paid for from the road and bridge fund, while the grading is being done, by contribution to some extent, and by a judicious application of the poll tax. Fully three thousand dollars in poll taxes and contributed labor has already been expended on the Washburn road. It follows up Burnt Creek along and under the bluff, near the Missouri river, crossing the creek on the claim of W. G. Smith, where a bridge costing about six hundred dollars, is now being built. The deep ravines south and north of Wogansport have also been bridged, one at a cost of about $50), and the other $5[illegible]. It has become necessary to rebuild the Painted Woods bridge which was condemned by the military authorities last fall, and the rebuilding will be done in the course of the summer, the location of the bridge being changed to a better site. The bridge has never been regarded safe, and the approach was simply fearful. This will cost about $3[illegible], as only the plank can be used in the new bridge. A bridge costing about $6[illegible] is being put in on the Fort Yates road near the Stark farm; another at Field's, costing about $6[illegible]0; another north of Menoken, costing $50[illegible]; and another west of Menoken, costing $5[illegible]; and still another near the Hayes farm, costing $5[illegible]. The Turtle creek bridge, built last summer, is in bad condition; it is not regarded safe and the approach to it is simply terrible. It is all a team ought to do to pull an empty wagon up the long steep hill. But that bridge is now in McLean county, and nothing can be done with it except upon the motion of the citizens in that locality. It will have to be rebuilt and its location changed. The banks are cashing the road and bridge fund warrants at 90 cents on the dollar, so that the work is being done on pretty nearly a cash basis.

The facts above given in relation to the roads and bridges north of Bismarck are gleaned from personal observation and examination, and after investigation the writer is of the opinion that the TRIBUNE criticisms on the Painted Woods and Turtle creek bridges last fall, were none too severe.

All through the county thorough work is being done on the roads, and many new culverts have been put in. The commissioners could not use their private funds more judiciously than they are using the people's money in public improvements, and the work they have already done, even if they were to do no more, would prove a lasting monument to their integrity and discretion.

Lightning Strikes.

During the thunder shower Sunday night the Western Union telegraph office, and in fact the entire TRIBUNE block, narrowly escaped destruction by lightning. The crash of thunder of which everyone in the city has a distinct remembrance was the result of a flash of lightning which followed the telegraph wires into the Western Union office, where it played tag with the instruments and all its imaginary playmates, leaving charred wires and a badly burnt window frame to give notice of its visit. No one was in the room at the time. Mr. Cramer, who was awakened from his slumbers in the signal service office, which adjoins the Western Union room, rushed in and extinguished the fire, which was rapidly spreading about the room. But for the timely action of Mr. Cramer the entire block might have been destroyed. The lightning as well as the operators is striking on the Western Union, and the Lord is with the strikers thus the company has been treated to two strikes—once by operators and once by God.

EYN-UL-MULK'S HAREM.

Flattering Reception to an English Physician by his Persian Wives.

How the Females were Dressed—Plump Good-Looking Girls and Lots of Them.

Talk With the Eunuch.

Dr. C. J. Wills, an English physician who has resided in different portions of Persia for over fifteen years, has written a very readable book on the manners and customs of the inhabitants, entitled "The Land of the Lion and the Sun." The following extract will be found exceedingly interesting. He had reached Teheran and had been summoned to a nobleman's house to prescribe for one of the inmates who was ill. On entering, a eunuch conducted him to an inner apartment, exquisitely furnished, where he was requested to wait, a water-pipe or kalian being given him to while away the minutes. He says: "Suddenly the curtain at one of the doors lifted and two ladies entered, aged about sixteen or eighteen years. I must acknowledge I was unprepared for such a free

DISPLAY OF LOVELINESS,

as it was the first time I ever saw Persian ladies in their very becoming, if slightly indelicate, home dress. Their feet and legs were bare, their skirts were bouffes with a number of underskirts such as is usually seen in the ballet on the operatic stage, but instead of these undergarments being white and gauzy they were of silk—in the one case pale pink, in the other pale blue—with gold patterns on them, and these voluminous skirts barely reached the knees. Each lady wore a zouave jacket of bright colored gold embroidered velvet, with tight-fitting sleeves, which buttoned from the elbow with a multitude of of small silver buttons—but these buttons were not worn under the jacket, that left, I am sorry to say, nothing to the imagination. Each lady had a gold embroidered silk kerchief over her head, fastened by a brooch at the chin. Both were plump good looking girls, both giggling and full of fun. The one who was supposed to be ill had not colored a very

ROSY PAIR OF CHEEKS,

the other was heavily rogued. Their eyelashes were darkened with antimony, but their eyebrows were unpainted. The Persian woman's eye is usually very dark and large, and the painting of the edges of the lids produces a very languishing effect.

After talking to the eunuch for some minutes, in which the old fellow was evidently calling these very gushing young ladies to order, they suddenly plumped down on their knees in front of me and compelled me to feel both their pulses, look at both their tongues, examine their throats, and a second time to feel their pulses at the other wrists. As I understood very little Persian, and neither they nor the eunuch anything but that language, it was very difficult to make out what the matter was. One thing was very certain, they looked upon the whole matter as a very good joke, and seemed inclined to torment the eunuch and make great fun of me. At last one lady showed me a flea bite on a very round and shapely arm, which litterly jingled with glass bangles and gold bracelets. As this was the most serious symptom I had seen I began to think I had better retire, when tea was brought in by a young negress.

The ladies,

THE EUNUCH

and myself all partook, but the two ladies did so with shrieks of laughter, in which the negress joined. Suddenly a cry of 'Aga! Aga!' (the master) was raised, and I saw Eyn-ul Molk (eye of the state) coming up the garden. The two indiscreet ones became at once staid matrons of the severest type. They sprang to the other side of the room and drew their handerchiefs, or rather the corners of them, over their faces, leaving the eyes alone visible, and the young negress who had brought the tea, became a statue of propriety in ebony, pulling her big print veil over her mouth till she looked a living bolster. The old nobleman came in and I was again to feel the pulse of the patient and look again at her tongue. But nothing but her eyes and tongue were now visible, and both ladies pretended to look upon the infidel doctor with horror. They answered their husband's questions in a whisper, and in a few minutes I followed Eyn ul-Molk to the "ocruni," or general apartments. I now managed to find out that the fair sufferer had that morning, very early, had a slight attack of intermittent fever, and with the help of the interpreter, I said I would prescribe on getting home. The farewell pipe was brought, and I retired I trust, respectfully."

THE CROPS AND WEATHER.

The crops of North Dakota are improving immensely under the influence of the cool weather of the past week. Showers have also been frequent and there is every reason now to suppose that the wheat crop throughout North Dakota will be a fair average. In some localities it will be as good as the best last season, on an adjoining farm perhaps but half a crop. In some instances the grain stands over three feet high, is well headed, and well filled; in others while the straw is short the head is well filled. In some fields there are spots where the grain is entirely destroyed. These spots are not extensive, however. A close examination leads to the conclusion that the yield of wheat will average from twelve to fifteen bushels to the acre. Oats will average from twenty-five to thirty bushels. These are low averages compared with 1882, but the prices are certain to be so much better than last year that the profit from the crop of the county will be greater. The quality of the grain will be No. 1. The hot weather occurred before the grain reached the the point where it could be blighted by heat. During the season when it was filling and maturing it has been cool and grain that was at first regarded as hopelessly injured will yield a good crop. The acreage over last year is increased fully forty per cent.

The writer within the past week has visited the country fifty miles north of Bismarck, east to the Red River and south to Minneapolis. The crops in the James and Red River countries are no better than in the Missouri river region. There is more room for improvement, however in the Red River valley as the crops are later in that region, but they were ten days ago in far worse condition than ours.

One fact is very noticeable: Where deep plowing was the rule the crops were uninjured by the drouth. It is only on the two and three inch plowing that the moisture became exhausted and the crop suffered permanent injury. The crops on last year's breaking, where put in properly, are also good. The lesson of this year leads to more common sense in agriculture and to more attention to stock growing great good will result.

Corn generally promises a good yield. The best corn seen on the long trip mentioned above was on the farm of Lorenzo Merry at Oak Point, thirty miles above Bismarck. It stood waist high a week ago. The best wheat was on the farm of Geo. W. Johnson at Painted Woods. Oats have suffered more than wheat. Potatoes are backward but the indications now are that the crop will be much above the average.

The injury to the crop is not local to North Dakota. It extends in one form or another to all portions of the country. In regions south it results from hail; in Ohio and Indiana from excessive rains. C. W. Freece who has just returned from northern Ohio says it rained fifteen out of the seventeen days he was there, and that farmers abandoned their reapers and were forced to use the cradle for harvesting, while much of the grain is fairly rotting in the shock.

The barley harvest has already commenced at Bismarck and oats will be generally ready to cut during the present week. Wheat has two weeks yet in which to recover, and if the present weather continues as it doubtless will it will make wonderful strides.

An Inhuman Monster.

A report reaches us that E. E. Allison, a hanger-on at Fort Buford, was, a few days since, arrested by authorities at the post, on the charge of committing the crime of incest with his thirteen year old daughter, and taken to Poplar, where the trial was in progress at latest accounts. If this be true no penalty is too severe to punish him for so hideous a crime. We will give further particulars in our next issue.

Deputy U. S. Marshal A. G. Ayott, came in yesterday with scout Allison as a prisoner. Allison was bound over by U. S. commissioner Woodbridge, of Poplar creek, for committing rape on his half-breed daughter. Allison is a disgraceful scamp, not above any crime, and will no doubt get his just deserts for his fiendish act.—Glendive Times.

This man might have been arrested for rape on the Fort A. Lincoln reservation. Proof was abundant but it seemed to be in the family and no one cared to touch the nasty case. It was Allison who was used to destroy the reputation of Major W. T. Hughes and family and for attack upon H. S. Parkin. It was Allison who offered escape to Brave Bear if he would divide with him the proceeds of the Johnson murder and robbery. It would take volumes to record all of the vile deeds of this monster and yet he was used by one claiming to be respectable and bearing a commission from the United States, as it seemed for no other purpose than to betray and injure.

Nuggets.

There are said to be 17,500 striking telegraphers.

The 11,006 striking iron-workers of North-Staffordshire, England, returned to work.

Three boys in Syracuse have been sent to the house of refuge for stealing one cigar.

The exposition building at Louisville will be lighted by 4,600 Edison electric burners.

Tom Thumb was afraid the doctors would dissect his body. His body will be walled in solid masonry two feet thick.

Ben. O'Neil, a bookkeeper in the employ of Wilford & Northway, St. Paul, has received a letter from New York announcing the death of an old sea captain, a friend of Mrs. O'Neil's accompanied by a draft for $996,000 on a New York bank, which amount was left her by the deceased.

A Large Deposit of Bog Iron Ore.

Helena Independent: Messrs. Carrier and Bullock have a deposit of bog iron ore near the head of Buffalo creek, in the Red Mountain country, about ten miles from Helena, which ought in time to bring the owners a good stake. The deposit lays in a gulch which puts into the creek above mentioned, from the north, and so far as surface explorations have determined, it is between 200 and 300 feet wide, and about 600 feet long. Its depth can only be estimated, as it undoubtedly rests on bedrock, and no shafts have been sunk deeper than eight or ten feet. The deposit has been examined by several who are experts in such matters and pronounced excellent for smelting purposes. The owners think the supply is amply sufficient for the requirements of that rich quartz district.

THE Brooklyn bridge is not a paying institution.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., was named after Bronckelen, Holland.

BISMARCK'S PROGRESS!

The Last Two Months Consumes Nearly a Million Dollars

In the Building Boom of the Young Capital City.

Facts Which are Incontrovertable and Speak for Themselves.

The Hammer and Trowel Doing Their Mighty Work and

Mechanics, Artists and Laborers Pouring Into the City.

Some Interesting Reading.

A TRIBUNE reporter drove about the city yesterday afternoon for the purpose of ascertaining as nearly as possible the number of buildings and amount of improvements which have been promoted during the present season, and especially since the location of the capitol, as will be seen by the list of buildings given below, which are but a part of the improvements Bismarck is

PUSHING FORWARD

at an almost incredible rate. Among the principal buildings to be mentioned, is, of course, the capitol, upon which work will be commenced in a few days. It has been described in the TRIBUNE heretofore, and will cost without a cent's worth of furniture or extra embelishments in its simple nakedness, at least $300,000, and

FROM ITS LOFTY DOME

on Capitol Hill, the landscape can be viewed for seventy-five miles in almost every direction. Next in order may be mentioned

THE PENITENTIARY

the material for which is already being placed upon the ground. This magnificent structure is being built east of the city, and three wings now under construction, will cost $50,000. It is to be of brick with stone trimmings, heated by steam, and will be provided with cells for 140 prisoners.

THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING,

designed after the Cleveland school, will soon be in process of erection, and will cost when completed about $30,000. It is to be completed in time to be occupied at the opening of the winter term of school, and will be an ornament to the capital city.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

block, on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, will be one of the finest edifices in the territory. The contract for its construction will be let in a few days and soon its high walls will rear proudly above all the surroundings. It is to cost $55,000, will be three stories high, with a basement and furnished with all the latest improvements and conveniences.

On the corner of Main and Second streets several enterprising parties are now erecting the

DAKOTA BLOCK,

a large three story building, seven-five feet front, with a deep basement, at a cost of $30,000.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

company are arranging for the erection of a three story brick block on the corner of Fourth and Meigs streets, which will have a frontage of seventy-five feet and will necessitate the expenditure of about $35,000. This bank is newly organized, and having in its organization enlisted some of Bismarck's staunchest business men as well as such representative men of our neighboring states as Mr. E McMahon, of Jefferson, Wis., will be put in operation with promptness and dispatch. Opposite this building on the north

MELLON BROS

have already built a temporary bank structure at an outlay of $1,500, and will ere long adorn the moneyed center of the city with another splendid brick block, at an estimated cost of $20,000.

Messrs. Slattery and Comer have just commenced operation on a brick building north of the Merchants Hotel which it is estimated will cost $7,000.

The reporter after glancing about in the business part of the city made a survey of the residence portion, finding

SCORES OF FINE DWELLINGS

going up and carpenters, masons, laborers and contractors were found in every nook and corner. The following is a list of the most important dwellings now being constructed:

Shed Lambert has now enclosed a beautiful dwelling on Ninth street, McKenzie & Coffin's addition, cost $5,000.

Mr. Ferson, formerly of Chicago, is having three tenement houses constructed in Sturgis addition near the fair grounds at an aggregate cost of $3,000.

Three dwellings east of Twelfth and north of Meigs street, $2,000.

North Pacific second addition, Tenth street, John Carland, three cottages, $3,000.

In North Pacific second addition, on Tenth street, Russell & Beardsley have laid the foundations for a neat residence to cost $1,500.

Fishers' addition, Matthew O'Brien, residence, $2,500.

John Carland, Esq., has laid the foundation for a $2,000 dwelling on Ninth street.

James McDonald, Eighth street, residence, $1,600.

Matts Glineburg, Eighth street, residence, $700.

Mrs Hiel, Eighth street, residence, $1,600.

House on corner avenue C and Eighth street, $700.

Ed. Sloan, corner Eighth street and avenue D, two houses, $1,400.

P. H. Johnson, Seventh street, two houses, $5,000.

Messrs. Whitney and Watson, between Sixth and Seventh streets, three fine dwellings, $12,000.

Mr. Eppinger, corner Fifth street and Avenue D, foundations being laid for a $5,000 residence.

Oscar Will, corner Avenue C and Sixth street, residence, $800.

John O'Shaughnessy, corner Fourth street and Avenue A, cottage, $500.

Thomas Fortune, corner Second street and Avenue A, residence, $1,800.

Rev. T. G. Miller, residence, Fisher's addition, $4,000.

Mrs. Wm. Ives, corner Third street and Avenue A, dwelling, $2,200.

Mayor Raymond, Third street, two tenement houses, $2,000.

Haight & Little, McKenzie's addition, residence, $1,200.

H. H. Day, Avenue A, North Pacific second addition, residence, $3,000.

Mrs. Wm. Cooper, corner Avenue A and Third street, $2,000.

Bismarck Artificial Stone company's building, Third street, $500.

J. W. Ford, Fifth street, real estate office and residence, $1,500.

Chas A. Galloway, Fourth street, residence, $1,400.

Frank Bolles, Fourth street, residence, $1,200.

John A. McLean, Fifth street, three neat cottages, $1,500.

Mrs. Susan J. Petts, Fifth street, two cottages, $2,000.

Mrs. Lyons, Ninth street, two cottages, $1,600.

Charles Lewis, Main street, residence, $1,200.

Mrs. Curtis, Meigs street, near Second, residence, $1,000.

Messrs. Cressy and Robinson, corner Sweet and Tenth streets, two cottages, $1,200.

J. H. Thompson, block 77. Ninth street, residence, $500.

Mrs. Leneham, Fifth street, south of track residence, $900.

Wheeling about and taking a second look at the business houses erected or projected this season, the reporter noticed the Fourth street furniture store of J. C. Cady, which is now entirely enclosed, and will when finished, have cost at least $4,000. On Main street opposite Central block is a large and

NEATLY-DESIGNED BUILDING

now enclosed, that will cost $5,000. It is to be used as the headquarters for the governor, capital commissioners and public officers while they are in the city until the capitol is completed.

An addition of twenty-five feet frontage has been built to the Pacific hotel, costing $3,000.

Malloy and Hunt have just completed a large three-story business block on Sixth street, having expended in its construction over $8 000.

The building for Bragg, Smith & Co.'s spice mills, south of the track on the corner of Sweet and Tenth streets, is nearly completed and will cost $3,500.

Over $5,000 have been expended in the lumber sheds of Edwards & Bradford and Jefferson & Kasson, while at least $10,000 were used in putting the former company's mills in operation

Within the last two months over $5,000 worth of improvements have been made in Bly's brick yard, and as much as $10,000 has been added to the pay roll, bringing a large number of laborers into the city, many of whom have brought their families with them and are becoming permanent residents.

At the river depot was presented a scene which would command the admiration of even the most sluggish-minded dude, and any enterprising aggressive Dakotaian would be willing to walk twenty miles to witness the operations in that

BUSTLING LOCALITY.

There is a warehouse over 600 feet long into the building of which $25,000 has been put this spring, and adding to this the improvement of side tracks leading to it and the necessary minor conveniences about the immense store room it is a low estimate to say that $30,000 has been expended in improving the landing and its facilities. Add to this list the numerous small buildings in the suburbs of the city, which are not included, the $2,500 Lutheran church, the $1,500 improvement to be made on the Baptist church and scores of little shacks which the reporter overlooked in his hasty skirmishings and you will have a total of

NEARLY A MILLION DOLLARS

in building improvements alone, all done this season and the greater part of them since the location of the capital here. Now, if the papers which have been so bitter in their jealous accusations that Bismarck is "dead" and her boom vanished forever, will be courteous enough to glance over this statistical account of improvements, they may be able to inform their readers that the capital city of Dakota

IS STILL ALIVE

and her banner floats as high and unsullied as the day she was made the recipient of the honors so nobly won. The sum total of improvements enumerated in this article alone is $630,700 and when the large number of buildings omitted and projected are added to this, the amount will swell to nearly a million dollars, all of which has been put into or contracted for buildings within the last two months. Every train brings laborers and mechanics and before another year the population of the city will be more than doubled.

BALTIMORE'S BID.

Oriole Summer Night's Carnival Which will Be a Series of Striking Novelties.

Something of the Elaborate Programme Which is Being Arranged.

Baltimore evidently takes to mystic pageantry and its attendant splendors with a vim equal to that manifested in Mardi Gras jollities in New Orleans, and an enterprise never before equaled anywhere in such sort of thing. The preparations for this year's festivities, which will embrace the three days from September 11th to 13th inclusive, have already been actively under way for two months or more. In the way of a pageant, it would be difficult to imagine a more extensive or brilliant programme than that laid out. The number of tableau cars will be double that ever before attempted in any single parade elsewhere, and in dimensions, gorgeous construction and superb finish will certainly bear off the palm of the world.

The wonderful strides which have of late been made with electric light will be turned to striking advantage, as this character of illumination will be introduced in many novel forms. The first night's display, made in honor of the arrival of Lord Baltimore, will be as unique as it will be magnificent. It is proposed to arm the military with electric lights in at least ten different colors; to place the powerful electric focus light at many points; to fairly turn night into day, and in many more ways make the night a memorable one.

The feature of this year's Oriole will be the night displays, and it has well been termed a Summer Night's Carnival. As usual, the B. & O. is foremost in making every possible arrangement for the transportation of its patrons, and in nothing will there be a facility lacking to insure the utmost comfort and complete satisfaction. The rates by the Baltimore & Ohio will be down, way down, and the limit of time on round trip tickets all the most exacting can demand. It will be well to jot down the date in some convenient place—September 11th, 12th and 13th.

ONE season's bearing of an apple tree at Fauquier, Va., has made a forty-gallon barrel of brandy.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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NEWS COMMENTS.

"This looks very much like a severe electrical storm!"—Western Union directors in chorus.

The postoffice lottery order is throwing an immense business into the hands of the express companies.

An Iowa tramp left the small pox with a family who gave him his dinner. Even tramps can be generous on fitting occasions.

Being mistaken for a ghost and shot at five times, convinced a Vermont man that he'd better quit wearing his white suit after dark.

Marriage has recently made a Pennsylvania lady the mother-in-law of her brother, her daughter-in-law being older than herself.

A Grand Forks paper publishes an article headed: "Husbands and Mules." The ladies of that city must feel highly complimented.

A Yankton hotel keeper was struck on the cheek by lightning the other day. It didn' seem to annoy him much.

Mr. Sweet Singer Sankey, the Tribune can now answer your query. The harvest will be a handsome yield of "No. 1 hard."

General Spinner announces that he learned to write that hysterical signature of his in just three months' time. What remarkable aptitude.

A New York City paper complains that the law is getting so strict that a boy cannot throw a soda bottle at a Chinaman without being arrested.

To show that Indians appreciate historionic talent, it may be stated that two Reno squaws purchased tickets to hear Janauschecks "Mary Stuart."

The youngest editor in the world is but 11 years of age. Such hardened propensities in one so young is enough to make the angels weep a trifle.

The new colored cadet at West Point is quite popular with his classmates. He weighs nearly two hundred and is a shoulder hitter from some distance back.

Yesterday a fire broke out in Liposyentmikiseva—Oh heavens! That name can never be spelled in English. Anyhow, there was a fire there yesterday.

The Western Union company should lay in a cargo of Ayer's pills. They would then have plenty of operators on hand for emergencies like the present one.

Now, if it was the nickel that was boycotted they could be worked off on church contribution boxes, but a whole trade dollar! Oh, this is too much! Too much!

"The Discussion of a Family Scanda," was the subject advertised by a San Francisco clergyman. The house was crowded, and he talked about Adam and Eve, the clerical brute!

The Mormons look for democratic aid in perpetrating their institution.—Exchange. The Mormons have also been looking for the second coming of Christ for lo! these many years.

An Oshkosh man fell into a soap vat the other day. Soap and an Oshkosh man come together so seldom that the fact is attracting wide attention.

It is now announced that George Washington introduced the mule into America. George's wondrous love for his country wasn't what it was cracked up to be.

A Baptist preacher, of New York city, a man of great meekness and not given to gospel polemics, has pronounced the Young Men's Christian association the greatest humbug within the corporate limits.

Captain Hayden and a Milwaukee Journal reporter will attempt to cross Lake Michigan tomorrow. Well, the country doesn't need balloonatics and it can probably worry along with one less reporter.

The first book agent has just struck Salem, a new town in southern Dakota. The poor infant city is very feeble but its friends hope that by careful nursing it may recover from the cruel blow.

Sioux City ladies have a horse racing craze and are staking considerable sums on their favorite flyers. It is not unusual in society parlors to hear the fair ones boasting of their operations on the turf.

A dispatch announces that "a Massachusetts whaler took four large whales off Provincetown last week." How in creation did they get on Provincetown? Must have been flying over the town and fell down on it.

Grafton, Virginia, citizens are mourning the loss of a Catholic Knight of eccentric habits. While they have their hand in they also spend some little time in mourning the loss of about $6,000 that accompanied him on his tour.

In a trial before a Livingston justice, in which a man was charged with swindling another at cards, the court played a game with a gambler present, and demonstrated that it was possible for a man to have high, low and jack and take game.

Great heavens! A Washington paper says President Arthur has announced that he will wear nothing but wool shirts on his western trip. Just imagine the president of this grand confederation of states running around with nothing on him but a wool shirt. Reason with him somebody, quick! This must not be!

The movement in the east to abolish the vest has petered out, and it should do so. At a picnic when a man removes his coat to climb a tree to fix a swing for the ladies he doesn't want the cold, unfeeling gaze of the multitude fastened upon his perspiring epidermis through a fifteen minutes' intermission in his open-back shirt.

A great many Dakota papers do business under the motto, "No Credit." They do this not only in their cash transactions but in handling clippings from exchanges.

It is a crime to steal a dime,
Ye sad-eyed men who edit,
And no less, a particle, to steal an article
Without giving proper credit.

Turkish editors write their copy and then a special officer at Constantinople compels them to swear to the truth of every word. Then a press commission reads it over, cuts out what they like, interpolates where they please, and when their desires have been gratified, hand back the copy and tell the editor to bring back the proof for comparison. We work it just a trifle differently in this country.

Press and Dakotian: "A Yanktonian who cars that the capital removal scheme will fail because of Bismarck's inability to put up the funds, suggests that a subscription be started here in Yankton to help out the new seat of government. He says property here has advanced in value twenty per cent. since the commission bill passed and he wants the boom to continue, even if we have to raise half the funds." How cussedly sarcastic!

The rent for a Saratoga "cottage," not including meals, is $30 a day. The place is never overcrowded with newspaper men.

HENRY VILLARD.

The Wide Awake President of the North Pacific Railroad.

A Biographical Sketch of the Man from Harper's Weekly.

A Self-Made Man.

The approaching completion of the North Pacific railroad, which is to be opened for through travel to Portland, Oregon and Puget Sound, early in September, gives special interest to a portrait and biographical sketch of the president of the company under whose management this important national highway has been completed.

Mr. Villard was born in Speyer, Germany, in 1835, the son of a Bavarian judge, who in his latter years sat upon the supreme bench of that kingdom. He received a university education, and at the age of 18 came to America to make a career for himself, living for a short time with relatives in Belleville, Ill. He studied law, but soon turned to the more congenial profession of journalism. At first he wrote for German-American papers, but he found that they offered only a limited field, and he then set himself to work to master the English language. This task, always difficult for foreigners, he achieved so well that in 1858 he obtained an engagement to report the Lincoln-Douglas political campaign for a leading eastern paper. His occupation was now fixed in the line of his tastes, and for nearly a score of years he was an industrious and successful journalist. In 1859 he went to Colorado to write about the new gold discoveries for the Cincinnati Commercial. In 1860 he did political correspondence for the New York Herald, and after the close of the campaign spent the winter in Springfield as a correspondent in confidential relations with Mr Lincoln. During the rebellion he saw hard and hazardous service in the field with both the eastern and western armies as a representative, at different times, of the New York Tribune, New York Herald, Chicago Tribune, Cincinnati Gazette, and other papers, winning a reputation as one of the most enterprising and reliable of the war correspondents. After the close of the war he did newspaper work in this country and in Europe. For two years, from 1868 to 1870, he was secretary of the American Social Science Association.

While in Germany in 1874 events occurred which brought him in connection with railway affairs. The German bondholders of certain American railroad companies, which had defaulted on their interests after the panic of 1873, sent him to the United States as their representative to report on the condition of the Kansas Pacific and Oregon & California railroads. He returned to Europe, was again sent to America, and became president of the Oregon & California railroad and the Oregon Steamship company in 1875, and from 1876 to 1878 he was receiver of the Kansas Pacific.

In 1879 Mr. Villard organized the Oregon Railway & Navigation company, which obtained control of the steamship and steamboat lines of Oregon and Washington territory, and at once began the construction of a system of railroads to occupy the valley of the Columbia river and the new wheat and pasture country east of the Cascade mountains. This enterprise was remarkably successful, and Mr. Villard conceived the masterly plan of joining the transportation lines thus established to the trans-continental trunk road of the North Pacific, under a common management, and making them its western extensions and feeders. To carry out this plan, he formed, in 1881, what was known in Wall street as the "blind pool." About ten millions of money were placed in his hands by leading bankers and other capitalists without his giving them definite information as to the use he meant to make of it. He gave them, at the time, only his personal receipt, without security. With this money, and with his own means, he quietly bought a controlling interest in North Pacific stock. In the fall of 1881 he was chosen president of the company. He had previously organized the Oregon & Transcontinental company, to build branches for the North Pacific, and to hold a large amount of the stock of both that company and the Oregon Railway & Navigation company. Mr. Villard has energetically pushed forward to completion his entire system of roads, and will have the satisfaction of driving the last spike of the North Pacific on the western slope of the Rocky mountains early in September.

In person, Mr. Villard is tall and robust, with broad shoulders, a high expansive forehead, blue eyes and brown hair. His manner is frank and cordial. He lives on Madison avenue, New York, and has a country house at Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson. His wife is the daughter of the late William Lloyd Garrison, the devoted champion of the anti-slavery movement in the days before the war. His operations on Wall street, while often bold and a large scale, are usually confined to protecting the stocks and advancing the interests of the companies over which he presides.

The Effect of the Strike.

The following circular has been sent out by the Western Union telegraph company to the managers of their offices throughout the country and will be read with interest by the public: "Please instruct all offices as follows: Until otherwise ordered all offices will be careful in receiving messages for transmission, to notify senders that messages can be taken only subject to delay, and if necessary to complete the transmission to point of address, mailing en route." It will be seen that the company takes no risks on delay of messages and that if they cannot be sent to their destination by wire they will be mailed, after being sent as far as possible. Thus, if a dispatch was to be sent from Bismarck to New York, and the wires could be used no further than St. Paul, the message would be sent to St. Paul by telegraph and then transferred to the postoffice to be taken the remainder of the distance by mail.

The salvation armies of the land are being rapidly wiped out.

GREAT DISCOUNT SALE

To make room for our Fall and Winter stock, which is now on the road, we sell our Summer stock at ten per cent discount, to cash buyers only.

Now is Your Time to Catch on

St Paul One Price Clothing House.

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

S. W. HANAFIER & CO., Proprietors.

Still We Lead!

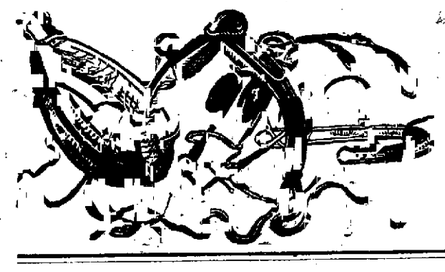
DAN EISENBERG'S

Dry Goods Store

IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR

Hosiery, Ribbons, Neckwear, Gloves, Velvet Ribbons, Ladies' Underwear, Ladies & Children's Shoes, Dress Silks, Cashmeres, Blankets, Laces, Hoop Skirts, Bustles, Parasols, Fans, Corsets, Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloths and Curtains.

WE SELL THE BUTTERICK PATTERNS.



S. K. FOOD,

Manufacturer and dealer in

GENTLEMEN'S FINE SADDLES, &C.,

West side of Main St.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, and Chicago & Northwestern Railways.

Passengers over the Royal Route have all the luxuries of Modern Railway travel. Palace Dining Cars, luxurious Smoking Room Sleepers, and elegant Day and Night Coaches for Passengers who do not ride in Sleeping Cars, with no change of cars for any class of Passengers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago: also no change of cars between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, with Through Sleepers to Kansas City.

If you wish the best traveling Accommodations always buy tickets over the Royal Route.

J. H. HILAND,
General Traffic Manager.
T. W. TEASDALE,
General Passenger Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

GREAT OPENING.

VAN ETTEN BROS. & LITTLE,

Wholesale and Retail Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Guns, Pistols and Sporting Goods, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Farm Machinery, Barb Wire, Wagons, Buggies, Etc., Etc.

ALL FIRST-CLASS GOODS. CALL AND SEE US. PRICES REASONABLE

Central Block, Bismarck, D. T.

E. N. COREY

RICHARDS & COREY

—Dealers in—

General Merchandise.

Farm Produce bought. Goods sold at Bismarck prices.

Lake Farm, D. T. E. N. COREY, Manager.

J. C. CADY.

—Full Line of—

PIANOS, SEWING MACHINES

WALL PAPER, ETC.

THIRD STREET. BISMARCK, D. T.

Larrowood Stock Farms

A. H. BULLIS,

Breeder of Hereford Cattle.

THOROGHBRED AND GRADE BULLS FOR SALE.

The Graces are three-fourths Hereford and one-fourth Short Horn, and are just the stock for the range.

Correspondence solicited and visitors cordially welcomed.

List of Letters

Remaining uncalled for in the Bismarck, D. T. postoffice for the week ending Saturday, July 14, 1883.

Astrum A N
Allensworth J H

Bloins T C
Bowman R C
Barggwist C
Ball George F
Bumgart Henry
Bromsin John
Bellenare Narsiece
Barker Raymond

Bonroy B P
Carlsson Albert
Corcoran James
Court Robert D (mate on river)

Dupoint A D
Dorricott Edwin

Ericksen Girmnil L
Emmons Josiah

Farrell D C
Floolaas Edwart Olsen
Farwell Maj J C 2
Feegles Lido
Francis Lizzie
Flodin A

Gustafson J A

Hooton S B
Holgersen Christine
Hall Prof C
Huff Henery
Hutchinson James R
Haron John
Hanzen Robert L 2

Ingold Master Mort

Johnson Miss Annie
Jones Dan E
James J A
Jenkinson Jakie

Kerwin Anna
Keltner J W
Keeler Miss Lennie

Liscomb A J
Liley Miss K J
Lelen Harriet

McClure Miss Belle
Murphy Mrs C
Morgreidge Ex
Marshall Geo W
McAlur John
McMunn T W
Moody William

O'Dean M

Peterson Allie
Petterson Johannes E

Reynick George
Reis Henery
Rosebaugh James

Smith Charles H
Stoneman J W
Svanesoul J
Sanders Laura

Thomas David
Thompson G W

Whitten Miss Carrie
Walker Henery
Williamson J M
Wan John
Williams Lucian
Wood R L
Wicks Willard

A
Ames Fred

B
Brown Mrs Annie
Brien Chas
Bardon Helen 2
Brown G W
Brady J C
Blanco Marice C
Bruton Patrick
Blades W H

C
Christenson Annie
Conlin John
Canow Robert 2

D
Denning Charles
Duff J C

E
Ewing John

F
Ferguson Charlie
Fletcher George
Feehan James 2
Falgren Johan
French M F 2

G
Green Phidelia

H
Hartung Adam
Hamlin Crate
Huclinsod Mrs Emma
Harvey James
Haggin John W
Hubert John

I
Ingold P M

J
Jones Abe
Jones George
Johnson Alfred
Johnston Miss Mattie

K
Kluetsih Christ
Kelly T A

L
Lunburg Fred
Leaf Custaf
Larkin John F

M
Miller Bernard
McNamee Charles
McWhinney Geo
Morman James
McLaughlin Myron
Mathews Molly

O

P
Pitcher Eva
Parker Simeon

R
Russell Harry
Resten J S
Ray W H

S
Steele George F 3
Slaton James R
Schieldrup K
Stone F E

T
Terry Frank 2
Turnes Samuel

W
Wilcox Frank
Welsh Jack
Wood J
Wilcox Lizzie
White M H
Wade W P

If not called for in thirty days they will be sent to Dead Letter office, Washington, D.C.

Persons calling for the above will please say "Advertised" and give date of list.

C. A. LOUNSBERRY,
Postmaster.

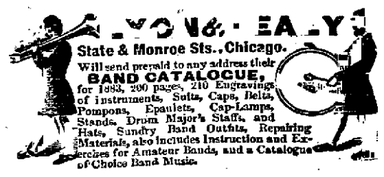
NERVOUS DEBILITY!

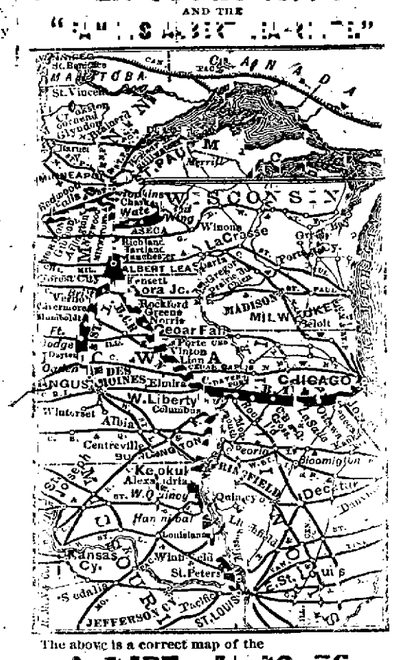
Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia Headache Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses, and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

WOODARD, CLARK & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.




CANADA
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ST. PAUL
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LA CROSSE
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DES MOINES
Council Bluffs
Omaha
Lincoln
Beatrice
Atchison
Leavenworth
Kansas City
Hannibal
Quincy
Keokuk
Burlington
Davenport
Rock Island
Peoria
Bloomington
Springfield
Decatur
Terre Haute
Indianapolis
Louisville
ST. LOUIS
JEFFERSON CITY
Sedalia
Ft. Scott
Parsons
Denison
Ft. Worth
Waco
Austin
Houston
Galveston
Shreveport
Texarkana
Little Rock
Memphis
Nashville
Chattanooga
Atlanta
Macon
Savannah
Jacksonville
Cincinnati
Columbus
Toledo
Detroit
Cleveland
Buffalo
Rochester
Albany
Boston
Portland
Montreal
Quebec
Ottawa
Toronto
Hamilton
Kingston
Winnipeg
Duluth
Superior
Ashland
Green Bay
Milwaukee
Madison
Dubuque
Cedar Rapids
Iowa City
Des Moines
Council Bluffs
Omaha
Lincoln
Beatrice
Atchison
Leavenworth
Kansas City

THE CAPITAL CITY.

Cammi a Jrao played to a full house in Mandan last evening.

The collections for freight at the North Pacific depot yesterday, were $9,000.

A car load of Montana beef cattle went east yesterday morning. This is the first shipment of the season.

Granite bowlders for the foundation of the penitentiary are now on the ground and work is progressing rapidly.

Fargo Argus: Governor Ordway is in Bismarck calmly attending to his duties without reference to the infamous slanderers attacking him.

Col. P. W. Norris, official ethnologist, has taken some of the Bismarck sand east with him, and he will take it to the Smithsonian institution for assay.

Von Kuster & Gramps have sold their Third street tin shop to Mr. G. B. Carr, who will continue the business, enlarging and extending it with the growth of the city.

Harvesting of oats was commenced on the farm of Col. Lounsberry yesterday, and will be commenced on the Hayes farm on Monday. A header will be used on the Hayes farm.

A TRIBUNE correspondent sends a report from Dawson to the effect that harvesting has been commenced on the Troy farm and the crops are in good condition at Steele, Dawson and Tappen.

The penitentiary building committee met last evening and determined that if the contractor did not materialize at once they would go ahead and build the penitentiary under the direction of the committee.

John A. McLean & Co., received their brick machine yesterday morning, and will put in an electric light in order to run night and day. The brick yard is located south of the North Pacific track about two miles east of the city.

Chas. B. Reynolds died at 11 o'clock a. m. yesterday at the residence of his parents on Front street. His body will be interred in the Catholic cemetery today, Father Cassidy officiating. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Two cases of drunk and disorderly were all that graced yesterday's page of the justice court docket, and both of the victims were committed to jail. One of them was Con Thebe, an old offender who has been arrested frequently but never reformed.

The striking operators of Bismarck are talking of organizing a young men's christian association for the purpose of devoting their idle time to religious work and devotion. Operator Mellon is spoken of as a prominent candidate for president of the association.

The Bismarck base ball club have made arrangements for a series of games to be played with Jamestown, Steele, Valley City and Fargo nines. The No. 1 Hards have won many laurels since their organization, and if they play their usual game the boys down the line will have to play "snug" in order to win.

Waldruff and Doran, the parties who were arrested Wednesday for selling liquor without a license, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Corey yesterday, and upon examination Waldruff was discharged and Doran gave bonds to appear at the next term of the district court.

The No. 1 Hard base ball club will play a match game with the Mandan nine at Mandan, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. A special train will leave Bismarck at 1:30 p. m., returning at the close of the game. It is expected that the Mandan team will play a much better game than usual, as it has undergone many important changes, and a large crowd will undoubtedly witness the contest.

In speaking of the arrival of the steamer Dacotah at Sioux City, the Journal of the 17th says: "About twenty passengers were on board when the boat arrived. Nearly all left at this city. Among them were Hon. John Belding, wife and baby, who came from Bismarck, and Col. F. W. Benteen, of the regular army, who is on his way from Fort Meade, D. T., to Fort Riley, Kansas, where he takes command of the Ninth cavalry regiment. Capt. Belding and family are on their way to Omaha, near which city Mrs Belding will visit relatives for several weeks, while Capt. Belding returns to this city and hence to Bismarck again."

Jamestown Alert, 20: The base of the Custer monument, a granite block of several tons weight, passed through the city on a flat car yesterday, but as the train pulled on through it was only seen with a casual glance by the few who happened to be at the crossing at the time. It is to be placed upon the spot in the valley of the Little Big Horn, in Montana, where Gen. Custer and his little band of soldiers were surrounded and mercilessly massacred by Sitting Bull's gang of red-handed cutthroats, and is a fitting memorial to that little band of heroes who fell upon that occasion without one of their number spared to tell the story of the deadly conflict in which they fell.

Brown County Sentinel: There were a great many conjectures as to the cause of the recent visit of General Manager Hughitt and other officials of the Northwestern to Columbia, and yesterday reliable news was received that the Northwestern will at once commence the survey and work upon a line from Raymond, near Clark Centre, via Columbia to Bismarck. Southeast of here the line will run through a large area of thickly settled, productive country, which is at present unoccupied by any road. It will cross the Milwaukee & St. Paul at or near Groton, and will cross the river over the Columbia bridge which it already has and from thence take a northwesterly course to Bismarck.

Fargo Argus: The Sheridan House at Bismarck, under the management of the genial Sam Matthews, is meeting with popular aproval, while Mr. Weber, head clerk, and his genial assistants are pleasant and courteous to guests at all times. Mr. McCullough, the presiding genius of the "high counter," is credited with being one of the most agile "mixers" of the day. The countenance of Mr. Bly, proprietor, seems to express general satisfaction at the relief obtained from getting rid of the details by having a man like Sam Matthews at the helm, who never fails to do the right thing, in the right way and at the right time. What is Fargo's loss in the removal of Mr. Matthews to the capital city, is Bismarck's gain.

James A. Campbell, Esq., who came to Burleigh county last spring from Monmouth, Ill., is a living testimonial of the climate of Dakota. At the time of leaving Illinois he was so troubled with lung complaint that he had to keep in the house nearly all the time. Although in his seventieth year he does not now know what sickness means. He insists upon attending to ten acres of corn with his hoe, and in company with his son has entered enthusiastically into the development of 160 acres, which they propose to stock with Jerseys and Shorthorns. Several fine specimens of the latter breed are already at the farm for exhibition and sale. Mr. Campbell is now finishing a new residence, and the old gentleman promises to live many years longer. The farm in question is located near Sterling and will be known as Rosedale.

Personal.

A. A. Dennis, of St. Louis, is at the Sheridan.

Fred. W. Robinson came in from Dawson last evening.

W. B. Taggart, of Minneapolis, dined at the Western yesterday.

E. A. Garders and wife, of Minneapolis, are registered at the Merchants.

Walter Gooding and family, of Fort Lincoln, are domiciled at the Western.

Messrs. B. F. Parker and A. H. Carter are in the city and come from Chicago.

L. B. Lawrence left for Clear Lake, Ia., yesterday to attend the Methodist conference now in session at that place.

Attorney W. G. Hollins, of Pueblo, is in the city with an intention of locating here and entering into the practice of law.

S. S. Arnold and wife, of Clinton, Ia., are among the many guests at the Sheridan, having come to see the capital city of Dakota.

W. E. Page, of Des Moines, Ia., came quietly into the capital city yesterday morning and is looking over the ground for investment.

Drs. F. V. Hayden and A. C. Peale, of the geological survey, who are now traveling through the northwest, stopped in the city yesterday.

E. V. White, of Minneapolis, was among yesterday morning's arrivals and will take a look at the banner city's surroundings before returning.

A. E. Bigelow is here from New Hampton, Ia., and after viewing the many conveniences and improvements of the banner city will proceed westward.

Messrs. J. D. and Dan W. Lawler, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, arrived in the metropolis yesterday morning and returned to their home in Wisconsin last night. They are well pleased with Bismarck's progress.

Mr G. T. Stamm, wife and two children arrived in the city yesterday morning and will leave for Helena, Montana, this morning. Mr. Stamm is a member of the firm of Stamm & Mayer, Milwaukee brewers, but will hereafter reside with his family in Helena.

City Council.

Council met in regular session last evening.

Present, Mayor Raymond, aldermen, Goff, Slattery, Wakeman, Peterson, Bogue and Griffin.

The mayor notified the council that he has suspended chief of police Harper from official duty for one month and discharged policeman Stewart from the force.

The mayor then appointed Peter Liemenzagle as special policeman, but the appointment was rejected by the council, the vote standing; Yeas,—Goff and Slattery—2; nays—Wakeman Peterson, Boyne and Griffin—4

The committee on street grades and additions, asked for and were granted more time for laying out a road to the river landing.

The liquor bond of Hackett & Branch, being for transfer of licence from S. Whitney & Co. was presented.

Ald. Bogue gave notice that at the next regular meeting he would introduce an ordinance relating to the sale of real estate for delinquent taxes.

Bills allowed.

W. S. Moorhouse	$7 0.
R. Macnider	20 40
Jas. Noonan	10 00
D. Stewart	13 50
Jas. Cotter	10 00
Malloy & Stoye	2 00
" "	5 00
John Sunderland	2 25
H. Crofert	6 75
S. Hahn	5 00
Jno. Peacock	6 75
Jos. Harper	4 50
Sam Piemens	22 00
J. Cotter	90 00
Justice Hare	57 90
Jos. Harper	104 00

The following bills were referred to the committee on claims:

B. F. Swain	26 50
John H. Schultz & McDonald	32 85
A. Rabidou	9 00
P. Maloy	5 00
Duncan Cannan	22 50
N. C. Low	8 00
Jos. Harper	15 00
Bismarck building asssociation	827 31

Adjourned.

"Skip Out."

The Helena Independent of Sunday says: "Cards with the expressive figures "3-7-77" printed on them were hung about town at midnight last, showing that the committee of safety had decided to come to the front once more. For the benefit of scounerels who do not know what these cards mean we will state that the meaning is expressed by the little word "skip!" It means that there are some hard characters about town who must leave, and if they do not go they must take the consequences. The warning is intended to apply to those who are dangerous to the security of life. Those whom the shoe fits should not stand upon the order of their going but go at once. The committee evidently means business.

Unchanged.

The situation of the telegraphers' strike is unchanged with the exception of a few minor and unimportant movements. The Bismarck operators reported last evening that they had received no detailed information from the various parts of the country, but from St. Paul came the report that McMichael, superintendent of this district had left the key because of exhaustion. W. C. Green, superintendent of the North Pacific line is working in the Western Union office, but most all those who have been taken in as substitutes are incompetent and fail to give satisfaction in the little work they perform. The strikers are still firm and the company is in distress, but as to the result nothing but conjecture can be given.

The Game Law.

The following section, taken from the game laws as amended at the last session of the territorial legislature, should be carefully studied by all sportsmen. It is said that there are places in the territory where the law is enforced, and if complaint is made the hunter is liable to suffer: "It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to kill, ensnare or trap, in any form or manner, or by any device whatever, any prairie chicken or grouse, between the 1st day of January and the 15th day of August in each and every year."

Masonic.

A special communication of Bismarck lodge No. 16 A. F.&A. M. will be held at Masonic Hall, Union block, this, Friday evening, July 27, at 8 p. m. Work in F. C. degree—visiting brethern fraternally invited. By order of the W. M.

JOHN E. CARLAND, Secy.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

Latest Mail Advices of the Status of Telegraphic Affairs.

Rumor of President Green's Granting Strikers' Demands Untrue.

The Sympathy of the Business Public with the Lightning Men.

The Telegraphers.

From the St. Paul Dispatch of the 25th we clip the following:

An associated press dispatch from Chicago, of this morning, the 25th, says:

The press committee of the brotherhood of telegraphers, about 2 o'clock this morning, furnished the papers here with a statement that the local executive committee had received a telegram from Pittsburg from Thomas H. Hughes, general secretary of the brotherhood, that Dr. N. Green, president of the Western Union, now in London, cabled Gen. Eckert, acting president, to concede the demands of the strikers. There is no means here at this hour of verifying or disproving the statement, which is given for what it is worth.

AT THE WESTERN UNION OFFICE.

A reporter called at the Western Union office at noon and counted twelve operators at work. He was informed that four others were absent taking dinner. Having been shown the above Associated Press telegram, Manager Wilson said: "That is all rot. Can't you see that it is? If any cable message had come it would have been heard in New York city first. I know of no direct cable between London, England, and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. If you don't believe we have more than ten you can go and count them. There has been no kicking lately by citizens and we are getting full press reports this afternoon. We are not having the trouble with the wires that we had at first."

ECKERT DENIES IT.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Gen. Eckert being shown the Chicago dispatch stating that Mr. Green was reported to have cabled him to concede to the demand of the strikers, said at once and emphatically that not only had no such dispatch been received but that Mr. Green in his last cablegram expressed a diametrically opposite statement.

STILL DETERMINED.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A week of the strike has passed away and the peaceable disposition and orderly conduct of the strikers has called out universal commendation. They have made many friends among the general public and in business circles. In private conversation they talk very decidedly and positively of their expectations, and seem to have no intention of wavering. Their determination is the subject of much comment, and even at the executive offices the greatest surprise is expressed that they should in view of the situation be determined to hold out. It cannot be said that to outward appearances the prospects of an understanding between the company and its men or the Brotherhood committee is any better than it was a week ago. It is generally conceded that telegraph business is being done with fair promptness and directness. Many aggravating delays occur, however, which are fully explained by the unfavorable condition for the last three days.

THE WIRES CUT.

CHICAGO, July 25.—All the wires of the Western Union company on the Wisconsin and Milwaukee divisions of the Chicago & Northwestern road were cut at 11:45 last night, at a point about six miles from this city. The breaks were discovered, and the wires are working all right again this forenoon.

TAFFY ON A STICK.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Superintendent Miller made public today a statement that the Western Union receipts in Cincinnati for the week ending July 21, including the first two and a half days of the strike, show an increase of thirteen dollars over receipts for the corresponding week last year.

THE LOCAL RESUME.

The telegraphers held another meeting this afternoon, and speeches were made which were not less sanguine than those made at previous meetings. The opinion seems to obtain among the boys that the plan for them is to make the strike a personal matter with Mr Jay Gould. They consider that the card which they promulgated yesterday was calculated to strengthening them at the west. At the east they claim the brotherhood is a solid phalanx. They scout the idea that there will be desertions. Money is being sent them from different sources and they have no dread of being "starved out." The brotherhood is thoroughly organized on the North Pacific and Omaha railways, but there is only one member of the brotherhood employed by the Manitoba road. The railroad operators are all in sympathy with the strike, it is thought, and if the worst comes they will join the gang.

STRIKE REPORTS.

A suit has been begun against the Western Union in Boston, for refusing to receive a message unconditionally.

Various boards of trade and other commercial bodies are declaring it time for arbitration to be had to adjust the strike difficulties.

In Philadelphia the telegraph strikers have taken the pledge not to drink liquors of any intoxicating kind until the strike is over.

Jay Gould pretends to attribute the strike to persons on Wall street, and to suspect men who are at work for from $50 to $75 a month of bearing the stock to catch him "long."

It is said that Senator Blair contemplates a summer expedition with his committee on education and labor through the country, to investigate the general condition of labor, as well as the causes and consequences of the present strike of telegraphers. Among other things it is not improbable that Mr. Blair will recommend the passage of a bill to establish a postal telegraph system.

A special meeting of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange, to consider the interruption to business by the telegraphers' strike, has been called for Friday next.

Magnificent Grain.

Specimens of wheat and oats from the Gilbert farm on Apple creek three miles south of the city, were brought in this morning and are now on exhibition at the and office. They are the finest samples of grain yet exhibited to the gaze of Bismarckers, and those who live in the district where they were grown say they are fair samples of the entire crop of that vicinity. The straws measure over five feet and the heads are large and well filled, the color is a rich, deep green and in every particular it gives promise of an immense yield. Farmer John Nichols was in town this morning and asserted that he could furnish finer samples even than the ones mentioned and that his entire crop would average as good as the grain on exhibition. The general verdict of the farmers is that the late rains have brought the growing crops out of all danger of drouth, and if they are favored with dry harvest weather, the coming fall will be the most prosperous season the country has yet experienced.

Washburn Times: Turtle Lake, eighteen miles north of Washburn, is becoming a popular summer resort. The lake is as pretty a body of water as will be found in the territory. Its banks are hard, and is margins pebbly. On one side the bank juts out into the lake, forming a long peninsula, bordered with tall reeds and grasses, which afford a congenial home to thousands of wild ducks and geese. When the country becomes sufficiently settled up Turtle Lake will be quite a famous pleasure resort.

TURNED UP.

Another Levanting Crank Brought Back to Minneapolis.

His Disappearance Last Winter Made a Commotion.

But it Proves to Have Been Only Lustful Deviltry.

St. Paul Dispatch.

One by one the "mysterious disappearances" are re-appearing. Last night Detective Hoy of the sister city lodged in the excellent jail at that place the Dick Pierce of Minneapolis. His name is Walter Mulvey. He disappeared last winter while the snow was on the ground, after collecting $7,000 from the country customers of C. Altman & Co., which firm has a branch house in Minneapolis. The disappearance caused a great deal of noise and bother. There was racing and chasing among the reporters, and there was

HURRYING AND SCURRYING

among the police. Suspicion was cast upon the employers of Mulvey, and upon all the hotel keepers with whom he had stopped, and upon some of the country customers upon whom he had called. The beautiful and faithful wife of Mulvey was all but driven from her house by interviewers. True as steel herself she combatted the suggestions of reporters and detectives that her husband had probably run off with

ANOTHER WOMAN,

and, supported by pictures from him, she argued so eloquently of his integrity that she became unconsciously the strongest helper of his hoax. She believed he had been murdered, and relatives and the public were won over to her theory of the case. It seemed impossible that the man could utterly have deceived his own family. But not a clue had they of his sudden demoralization. A half a year after he has been given up as dead, the culprit is found in St. Louis working in a railway office under an assumed name, and living in

OPEN AND NOTORIOUS

adultery with a woman who is about to become a mother. He is arrested, taken to Minneapolis, and to interviewers expresses no penitence of his abuse of his wife's confidence, and his outrageous imposition upon the community for which he was an entity. He will be tried for embezzlement, but he is guilty of a loftier crime than that. In the olden time when a man

COMMITTED SUICIDE

he was buried upon the public highway and a stake driven through his body to mark more forcibly his cowardice and ignominy. The humanity of modern law-makers has caused the abolition of such practices as barbarous and vain. But the idea presents itself at this time that the crank who plays such tricks as Pierce and Mulvey should be provided for by a penal statute. They are far more despicable than the wretch who merely takes his own life and permanently rids the earth of his worthless carcass.

GOULD AS A FINANCIER

How the Western Union Grew From a Capital of Half a Million to Eighty Millions—Interesting Facts to Many

In reply to an editorial published in the New York Tribune, upon the present telegraphers' strike, setting forth what it would cost the Western Union to accede to their demands, the New York Herald gives the following interesting points in regard to the financial history of the Western Union company:

The present capital of the Western Union company is $80,000,000. How was it raised to that prodigious figure? By building telegraph lines or acquiring other property? No; for it owns but a part of the lines—and not the larger part, we have understood—which it works. It holds a great part under lease from owners, railroad companies and others, and it owns comparatively little real estate. How, then, came about this $80,000,000 on which a dividend is regularly declared? Last year an ingenious pamphlet was issued to demonstrate the extraordinary value of Western Union stock as an investment for country gentlemen. In this the prosperity of the company was set forth at length, and there we find the following passage:

The authorized capital of the company then was $500,000, of which only about three fourths had been issued. On August 19, 1858, the first scrip dividend was declared, being 33 per cent on $369,700, the amount of the outstanding stock. On September 22, of the same year, after the amount of the authorized capital had been increased, a scrip dividend of 4.4 40-400 per cent on the capital stock of $485,700 was issued. Three more scrip dividends were issued previous to the purchase of other lines by issuing stock. They were as follows. July 16, 1872, 27 26-100 per cent on the capital stock outstanding of $2,355,000; March 16, 1863, 100 per cent on the capital stock outstanding of $2,979,300, and December 23, 1854, 33⅓ per cent on the capital of $5,962,600; increasing the capital stock to $7,950 700. About January, 1864, an arrangement was made for the purchase of the Pacific telegraph company, a corporation chartered in the state of Nebraska and authorized to buy, build and operate the line from some point within a territory or state east of the Rocky Mountains to San Francisco. Its capital was $1,000,000. The purchase was effected by an exchange of the Western Union stock issued for that purpose for the stock of the Pacific telegraph company, the amount being $1,277,210.

Here we read of one "scrip dividend" after the other—33 per cent, 414 per cent, 27 per cent, 100 per cent, 33⅓ per cent. And then we read of the purchase of other companies by issue of Western Union stock.

It is a very general and freely expressed belief among telegraph experts that the whole Western Union plant could be duplicated today for $20,000,000, or at most $25,000,000. To put at $80,000,000 seems to every expert we have heard speak on the subject—which is one very frequently discussed—laughably extravagant. There would remain even in that case $60,000,000 of "water" on which a 5 per cent dividend is paid. The journals which think laws should be passed to forbid telegraph operators from striking would do well to consider whether laws should not first be passed to forbid great corporations from watering their stock.

To Be Finished by Sept. 1st.

The work on the North Pacific road progresses so rapidly that those in charge of the construction are almost ready to believe they are in hailing distance of each other from the eastern and western ends of the line. The eastern end has reached a point fifteen miles west of Helena, Montana, at the point where the Mullan tunnel is being constructed, and the work of building a temporary line over the mountain or through the gap is already in progress in order to meet the line from the west, which has already been extended twenty miles east of Missoula, leaving but about ninety miles yet to be built before the union is formed between the rails from the two sides of the continent. The line over the mountain, which is to be used until the tunnel is completed, will have grades on either side of about 240 feet to the mile, which will be surmounted by the trains drawn by heavy engines constructed for this especial service. The tunnel will be 3,600 feet in length, and will run through the mountain at grade. It is in progress of construction now, and will be completed at an early day.

The ninety miles of road yet to be completed are nearly all graded, the cross-ties having been cut and are placed at convenient points, and three thousand men are at work laying the track at the rate of two miles a day. As soon as the line across the mountain is completed, the progress will be at the rate of three miles a day. The work on the mountain will occupy about ten days yet.

The road is not being built and left for completion in the future, but is said to be ballasted as fast as the track is laid, and ready for the running of trains for either freight or passenger traffic. Several small bridges remain to be erected, but the material for their construction is on the ground, and they will be in place for the passage of trains by the time the track is laid to them.

At present the passenger service of the road is such that solid trains are run from St. Paul to Helena, and from Portland to Missoula, composed of baggage, ordinary, dining and Pullman sleeping cars, and the line will be extended as rapidly as it is completed, so as to shorten the present stage route between the eastern and western ends.

With the present progress of construction it is expected the line will be completed and ready to open by Sept. 1.

The opening of the North Pacific railroad will be one of the most memorable events in the history of the railways of this country. Its projection, survey, construction and operation are all encompassed within the space of a few years. Its lines have penetrated what was known as an unbroken wilderness but a few years ago, and have led to the development of a country that is full of riches of every possible class, that will add to the wealth of the nation that leads the world in the almost endless highways of commerce. It will add one more link between the great lakes and the Pacific ocean, and will materially increase the commercial interests of the northwest in general, and of Chicago in particular. It will open the avenues to a country that will rapidly become populated by thrifty people, the product of whose labors must find its way to the settled portions of the country through the medium of the various railway systems of the northwest, as well as facilitate the commerce between the Pacific coast and the interior.

As soon as the announcement is made that the line is completed, it will at once be opened for passenger business, and the department will follow within a few weeks, with every facility that the traffic will demand. Passenger and freight cars are being constructed now, and will be ready for delivery to the road as soon as it is opened, sufficient to fully equip it for all classes of business.

A Pointed Interview.

New York special to the Chicago Herald. It is useless, say the members of the Brotherhood, any longer to conceal the fact that a crisis in the trouble between the Western Union and the strikers is at hand. It is asserted that Mr. Jay Gould was entirely mistaken as to the numerical strength of the United Brotherhood of Telegraphers. He was of the opinion that it numbered in its ranks but 2,000 members, while in reality it has a membership of 15,000, and has received 2,000 additional since the strike began. When the operating room was left practically unmanned last Thursday the directors began to have their eyes opened. When they figured up their losses last night according to the Brotherhood, they found that they were at least $200,000 a day on the wrong side of the ledger, and there were many angry contentions. To-day the trouble culminated in

AN ANGRY INTERVIEW

between Mr. Jay Gould and General Thomas T. Eckert, the acting president of the company. The interview came about accidentally when the two men met in a corridor of the Western Union building this morning, and a trustworthy informant states that it began by Gould asking in a tone that indicated both chagrin and anger: "Mr. Eckert, when is this thing going to stop? It is costing me money in Wall street and we are losing thousands by the hour here."

General Eckert appeared to be taken by surprise, and began to explain that business was moving along in the operating room, when he was interrupted by Mr. Gould with the interjected remark: "Yes, it's moving along—like a freight train."

General Eckert attempted to reply, but was again cut short by Mr. Gould, who is reported to have said: "General Eckert, I don't want to say that you are a fool, or a knave, but

WHAT CAN I THINK?

Either you did not know the situation well enough to keep us posted, or else I must think that you have been playing double."

There was an ugly look upon the faces of both men at this juncture, but their further talk was lost to the public by General Eckert's leading Mr. Gould into the president's elegant office and closing and locking the door. The handsomely dressed colored servitor who generally attends in the president's room, even during confidential interviews, came out very hurriedly a moment later, and as he rearranged his swallow-tail coat and white necktie, remarked casually: "Looks squally in there fo' de boss."

The Sun Dance.

CHICAGO July 25.—The Times Rosebud agency Dakota special says the annual sun dance of the Sioux Indians occurred yesterday afternoon at the camp near that agency, about 1,000 being present from all parts of the reservation, and a number of white visitors. Fifteen warriors entered for the dance, having fasted four days before entering upon it. The bodies of these were frightfully lacerated according to the usages of the tribe in testing the game qualities of the participants. It is probable this is the last time that these cruelties will be permitted. A strong effort will be made to have the government interdict the Barrows practice.

Attorney John A. Stoyell has been disposing of considerable of his Bismarck property recently. John Richards purchased a half interest in the ot and livery stable building of Malloy & Stoyell, paying therefor a large sum of money. Mr. Stoyell also sold his residence property on the corner of Fourth and Thayer streets, consisting of four lots and two neat cottages, to Mrs. C. W. Stimpson, of Fort Clyce Ye., for $2,000.

HANLAN WINS AGAIN.

He Walks Away From Lee and Hosmer at Syracuse.

A Beautiful and Gamey Race Witnessed by a Large Crowd.

The Contest.

SYRACUSE, July 26.—The Hanlan, Hosmer and Lee race at Fulton this afternoon was witnessed

BY FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE.

The course of three-quarters of a mile was rowed over twice. Very little betting was done, it being conceded that Hanlan was a sure winner.

THE START WAS MADE

at fifty-six minutes past five. All took the water together. Hanlan and Lee pulled thirty-four and Hosmer thirty-six strokes. The boats kept even for the first half mile. Hanlan then drew ahead, Hosmer a trifle the best of Lee. Hanlan turned the stake in six minutes, Hosmer ten seconds later, and Lee five seconds behind. After turning the starting point Hanlan soon stopped rowing, took a drink of water from his hand and again started. Hanlan was two lengths the best of Hosmer and Lee went to a position to his quarter when Hanlon crossed to Lee's water and rowed to the turning stake.

LEE AND HOSMER KEPT UP

a fine struggle all the way up. Hanlan turned the stake in 11 minutes 30 seconds, Lee 10 seconds later, and Hosmer two seconds behind him. Hanlan spurted after all three had turned, and gaining a good lead, settled down to 28 strokes per minute. Hosmer started after turned and spurted and was soon alongside of Lee. Both pulled a fine race all the way back and about a quarter of a mile from the finish both drew up to Hanlan and the three rowed even side by side for a short distance when Hanlan, by a few strong strokes, opened the lead several lengths from Hosmer, was still a length ahead. When a few rods from the finish Hanlan quickened his stroke and crossed the score winner. Hosmer one-half length ahead of Lee. Time: Hanlan, 19 minutes 49 seconds; Hosmer, 19 minutes 50 seconds; Lee, 19 minutss 51 seconds.

GILDED trade dollars are being passed for $20 gold pieces in Tennessee.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and, cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE

Construction of a School House in the City of Bismarck, Dakota.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a school house in the city of Bismarck, D. T., will be received at the office of J. W. Raymond, chairman of school house commission, until 2 o'clock p. m. August 7, 1883, at which time said proposals will be opened in the presence of bidders.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of George and Carl Wirth, architects, Bismarck, and at the office of George Wirth, architect, St. Paul.

Good and sufficient bonds in the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars will be required from the contractors with not less than two responsible sureties for the construction of said building in accordance with the plans and specifications.

Separate bids will be received for the completion of the building on or before December 1, 1883, and on or before March 1, 1884.

J. W. RAYMOND,
G. H. FAIRCHILD,
THOS VAN ETTEN,
JAS. A. EMMONS,
J. P. DUNN.

Bismarck, D. T., July 16, 1883.

Probate Notice.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, county of Burleigh, ss. In Probate Court, Burleigh county.

In the matter of the sale of a certain equity of redemption belonging to the estate of Monroe D. Downs deceased.

Whereas Edgar J. Downs has this day by a verified report filed in this court, reported to this court that under and in pursuance of an order of license made by this court January 29, 1883, he has sold the right to redeem the north half of the northeast quarter and southeast quarter of northeast quarter and northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section number ten (10,) township 138, range 79, Burleigh county, D. T., from a mortgage given on said land by Monroe D. Downs to M. P. Slattery, dated June 16, 1883, for the sum of five hundred and three dollars.

Notice is hereby given that said report will be heard and examined at the office of the judge of probate in the city of Bismarck, Burleigh county, D. T., on Monday, the 6th day of August, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day.

CARL T. PETERSON, Judge of Probate.

Dated July 26, 1883. 8-1t

Probate Notice.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, county of Burleigh, In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of John Beck deceased.

Notice is hereby given that P. P. Johnson has filed with the judge of this court, a petition, praying for letters of administration of the estate of John Beck deceased, and that Monday, the 13th day of August, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, being a day of a special term of this court, at the office of the undersigned judge of probate in the city of Bismarck, county of Burleigh, has been set for hearing said petition, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause why the said petition should not be granted.

Dated July 26, 1883.

CARL T. PETERSON, Probate Judge.

J. E. CARLAND, Att'y for Petitioner. 8-10

WANTED—To buy, one section of land within fifty miles of Bismarck, D. T. Must be cheap. Address, J. D. H., Box 73, New Paris, Preble county, Ohio. 1t-c&w.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Historical Society

The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. XI. BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1883. NO. 8.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

The following, reported especially for the TRIBUNE, shows the condition of the weather at the various points mentioned at 9:26 last evening. Observations at all stations taken at the same moment of time:

Stations.	Temperature.	Direction of Winds.	Velocity of Wind.	State of the Weather
Bismarck	59	NW	Light	Clear
Buford	55	NW	Fresh	Clear
Billings				
Assiniboine				
Moorhead				
St. Paul				

C. CRAMER
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

NEWS COMMENTS.

TRADE dollars are hard cash—the hardest in the market.

NEW YORK'S cloud of gloom was increased last week by 873 deaths and 141 marriages.

HIS friends are anxious to bet that Sammy Tilden can swim the Niagara whirlpool and never wet a hair.

NORTH PACIFIC, 49¼; preferred 88. St Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 1.05 Western Union 80½.

THE wife of a prominent Louisvillain has eloped with an editor. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY and the dog days will strike America simultaneously. Let us all unite in prayer.

GEN. GRANT now spends his lesiure time in reading his own obituaries and smiling a grim, expansive smile.

A NEW JERSEY mosquito was crowned off Long Branch and was towed ashore and exhibited as a devil fish.

FROM throwing mud at each other, two Springfield, Ill., editors got to throwing brickbats on the street. Nobody killed.

A NEW ALBANY policeman is named Sleeper. The "eternal fitness of things" keeps bobbing up to the surface every day.

FOUR hundred Sioux are to be baptized in the Missouri at Standing Rock. This will make the water taste of Injun clear down to Omaha.

POPE LEO XIII has published some of his poems. This knocks the infallibility idea higher than the price of a watermelon in Dakota.

CHICAGO is in tears and St. Louis refuses to be comforted. The largest pair of feet in the world has been found coupled onto a Sandusky, Ohio, girl.

THE editor of the Mandan Pioneer should change the name of his paper. "The Daily Grammatical Kicker" would be more appropriate.

HAPPY marriages have been made on two hours' courtship, but a Wheeling paper thinks it is a pretty safe rule to know the girl at least three days and a picnic.

IT is announced that the department of agriculture will open a strawberry farm next spring. It must be the intention to settle the national debt at one grand swoop.

A VAGUE rumor is telegraphed that a Chicago preacher stampeded a gang of burglars who had entered his house. He probably began to read to them an old back number sermon.

THE St. Louis livery stable keepers are to publish a black list of men whose custom they don't want—men who forgot to pay their bills and who break carriages and abuse horses.

HON. HUGH CAMPBELL, Rev. Joseph Ward, J. B. Gamble, George H. Hand, Bartlett Tripp, C. J. DeHarris and Maris Taylor, comprise Yankton's delegation to the state convention.

THE Duluth Tribune says: "In the Minnetonka regatta the Peerless and Modesty showed their sterns to the other boats." If this be true, that last name is surely a misnomer.

A NORRISTOWN editor tells of a fight between a fish and a snake. About one more drink would have caused him to add an alligator or a sea turtle to the grand aggregation of wonders.

IT may be sneered at as a newspaper lie but it is nevertheless true that a girl baby has been born to a family named Damnation in Omaha. Let us hope that her parents will not name her Helen.

AFTER standing for a moment with a Piute Indian between himself and the direction from which the alleged balmy breezes came a Virginia City reporter published the announcement that Nevada could justly claim the strongest man in the world.

COMMODORE KOUNTZ is platting and putting upon the market an addition to Yankton. The proprietors of the Yankton Herald have also purchased an addition to that city. The sleepy old town has actually awakened from its lethargy and is yawning over a small boom.

A NEW YORK man of prominence drank a quart of apple jack, nearly a pint of rum, went in swimming, came out and drank a quart of ice water, then some more apple jack and then died. And then the doctor winked at the chief mourner and pronounced it sunstroke.

AN honest Teuton of Milwaukee sues for divorce on account of the appearance of a black boy baby in his family. He says that when he came to this country he was warned to keep his weather eye disrobed for sharpers and he has done so, and to think that his own wife should black male him thus "breaks him all up."

EDITOR WHEELOCK, of St. Paul, sailed for Europe on the same steamer with the Jersey Lily, but the country is assured that this was entirely accidental. Mrs. Langtry was not aware that Mr. Wheelock was going on that vessel, or she would doubtless have explained to the public before sailing that there was no collusion between them.

A FEW DISPATCHES.

The Invalid Telegraph and the Romish Mails Help Us Out With a Batch of News.

The Quo Warranto Case Now on at Yankton and the Lawyers Speaking Their Pieces.

A Well Known Evangelist With a Weak Brain Commits Suicide at Boston.

A Gorge of Logs Breaks at Grand Rapids and Sweeps Away Railroad Bridges.

Latest Mail Advices.

The Strike at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—It now appears that only six men were discharged from the Western Union main office to day. The seventh signed an agreement to strike but has not been satisfactorily accounted for by either the strikers or the Western Union officials. It was given out today however that the entire 7 had gone. One member of the force is also absent tonight but is reported to be resting. Including this man, there remains in the Western Union main office only five men, exclusive of the chiefs of the entire day and night force. One of the five is a printing operator. Among the strikers are two brothers of Manager Warren and a son of each of chiefs Young and Bender. The six discharged operators have gone to the associated press tonight with their story of the circumstances leading up to their dismissal. They said that at the time the striking operators left off they did not go with them because they were not members of the brotherhood and though they had discussed the reasons for the strike and were in sympathy with the strikers they had not decided what they should do. Appeals were made to them by the brotherhood to come out. Up to last Saturday they had not determined what they would do. On Saturday afternoon a notice was posted in the Western Union offices informing those at work that double pay for the time they worked would be given all those whose names were found on the pay roll at the end of the month. This being looked on as a direct attempt to bribe them and as a result of the indignation with which it was received seven of them drew up and signed a paper in which they pledged themselves that unless reasonable concessions were made to the brotherhood by Thursday, July 26, at noon, they would withdraw their services from the company.

General Ord Dead.

HAVANA, Cuba, Special Telegram. July 23.—Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., who took passage on the steamer City of Washington at Vera Cruz for New York, and was taken with the yellow fever, compelling his removal to the shore while the vessel was here, died last evening at 7 o'clock.

General Ord was born in Allegheny county, Maryland, in 1815, and entered the army from the military academy in July, 1839. He served through the Mexican war and was brevetted for gallantry at the battle of Buena Vista second lieutenant of the Third artillery. He was promoted to be a first lieutenant in 841 and captain in 1850. In November, 1861, he became major of the Fourth artillery, having previously accepted a commission as a brigadier general of volunteers, in which service he was promoted to be major general the following year, and commanded the Pennsylvania reserves through many a hard fight in 1866, participating in the capture of Lee. At the close of the war he was made a full brigadier general in the army, and in 1880 was placed on the retired list as major general by a special act of congress. His record during the war was a brilliant one, and the service which he rendered was not suffered to pass without recognition. He was brevetted lieutenant colonel for gallantry at Dramsville, Va., in 1861, one of the first battles of the war, and his bravery at the battles of Iuka and the Hatchie in the Mississippi campaign gained for him the brevets of colonel and brigadier general. He also took part in the Wilderness campaign, and in the final struggle near Richmond, gaining the brevet of major general for his part in the assault on Fort Harrison, Va. For several years before his retirement he was in command of the department of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio, where he was able to preserve the most cordial relations with the Mexican authorities and to receive their co-operation in the suppression of lawlessness and the maintenance of peace on the borders. The marriage of his daughter with General Trevinos, the Mexican minister of war, in 1880, is still fresh in the minds of all. Gen. Ord was a brave and an excellent soldier, modest withal; he bore his honors meekly, and his noble, generous disposition endeared him to a large circle of friends. A wound received in one of the later Virginia campaigns troubled him physically to the time of his death, but never was allowed to ruffle the serenity of his temper.

How Will It End?

CHICAGO, July 24.—A circular was sent out from the headquarters of the Brotherhood in this city today to the superintendents of roads centering here.

THE GIST OF THE CIRCULAR

is that the brotherhood does not wish to interfere with their traffic but may be compelled to do so in self protection by calling out its men if the railway managers do not cease aiding the telegraph companies by sending their commercial work. The roads to which the circular was sent are the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago & Alton, Chicago & Atlantic, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago & Western Indiana, Illinois Central, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. It will be noticed that none of the east bound pool lines are included in the list

THE TELEGRAPHERS CLAIM

that of 16,000 men in their Brotherhood 9,000, or more than half, are employed by railroads, and assert if absolutely pushed to it, they are prepared to call them all out. They decline to state openly what action will be taken or when, if the railroads pay no attention to the circular. Superintendent Clowry, of the Western Union company, says a large portion of the operators are distributed singly or by twos at small stations, where their duties as operators is but a

SMALL PORTION OF THEIR WORK

which generally includes that of station agent and express agent, that they are men of standing in their communities and that very few of them would relinquish their other duties, from which they receive most of their pay, to come out even at the call of the Brotherhood. Superintendent Frick, of the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph stated that he

HELD A CONSULTATION

with his operators today and offered them very satisfactory terms for returning to work except in the one particular of recognizing the brotherhood. The Board of Trade executive committee passed a resolution today in favor of submitting the questions involved in the strike to arbitrators.

A DEATH TRAP.

In Which Eight Unfortunate Men Meet a Violent Death.

They Are Buried and Crushed Beneath Tons of Brick and Iron.

A Dreadful Calamity.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 25.—At 3:35 p. m., yesterday, a terrible accident occurred at the Onondaga Iron company's blast furnace, a mile west of this city, in Geddes. For several weeks the furnace has been unused, it having been out of repair. Joseph Dawson, with a gang of men, has been engaged for several days in removing the inner and fire-bricks of the arch, leaving only the outer course standing. Without the slightest warning the arch caved in, burying the workmen beneath it in a mass of bricks, mortar, soot and ashes. An alarm was at once given, and the men at the mill set to work with a will to remove the victims. In less than an hour

EIGHT BODIES

were taken from the ruins. Several hundred people were at the scene. Sons, daughters and wives wept frantically, as the bodies were removed. People gathered in knots in the village of Geddes, or hurried to the scene of the casualty. Business was almost entirely suspended in the village and the place looked as if stricken by a panic. It was fully five minutes after the collapse before the dust cleared away sufficiently so that the debris could be viewed. The weight of the falling bricks was so great that they forced out of the openings in the furnace, and crowded several feet into the space around it.

THE VICTIMS.

The following is a list of the victims, all of whom were killed outright:

Joseph Dawson, the head mason, who had formerly been employed at the rolling-mills; leaves a wife and ten children.

John Fogarty, who was a single man, and the support of an aged and widowed mother.

Michael Carrol, who was married and the father of two children.

Anthony Lyden, who has been married for three years and was the father of one child.

Frank Hefty, a German, who was married and had a family.

John Wendell, who had been at work but a short time, and of whom but little is known. He had a family.

David Reagan, who was married and leaves an invalid wife and a family.

John Barry, who was married but had no children. He is the only one of the victims who was heard to make an outcry.

THE FATAL FURNACE.

The gang of eight men were lining the inside of the furnace, which is sixteen feet in diameter and sixty feet high. A small scaffold was across the furnace at a height of eight feet from the ground. It is said by Mr. Gere, manager of the company, that it was known that the lining was in a dangerous condition, and that he warned the men before they went in. The fellow workmen of the dead men said that it was not known that the lining was in a dangerous state. Without warning the lining of the upper part gave way and sixty tons of brick fell upon the men. The sound of the falling mass was muffled by the iron walls and there was no crash. A great cloud of dust blew out from the doors of the furnace, filling the factory.

A Great Calamity.

DETROIT, July 26.—The calamity threatened at Grand Rapids for the past two or three days, took place this morning. An immense jam of logs which extended up Grand river for miles has been lodged against the bridge of the Detroit & Grand Haven railroad near the city. It has been hoped the bridge might resist the pressure, but it succumbed this afternoon and went down with a crash. The bridge of the Grand Rapids Indiana, Chicago & Western Michigan followed suit. Millions of feet of logs have gone down the river with the flood, and are almost certain to continue down, sweeping everything before them and going into lake Michigan. If this proves true a large additional number of logs will be carried out at Grand Haven as well as the destruction of all bridges there. Ultimate losses it is feared has reached many hundred thousand dollars. The calamity is unprecedented in this extent.

Capital Commission Case.

YANKTON, Dakota, July 26.—In the capital commission case Judge Edgerton ruled in effect that there could be no postponement, and the argument is now in progress on the main question. Judge Moody has been speaking all day.

Evangelist Suicides.

BOSTON, July 26.—Daniel B. Phillips, the well known evangelist, who is troubled sometimes with his brain from a sunstroke, hung himself today.

TOOK THE LEAP.

Captain Webb Attempts to Swim Through the Niagara Whirlpool.

And Perishes in the Reckless, Daring and Foolhardy Attempt.

Webb's Last Swim.

Capt. Matthew Webb, the English swimmer, lost his life Tuesday in an attempt to swim through the Niagara Whirlpool. The captain left Buffalo Tuesday morning accompanied by his business manager, Kyle, of Boston. At four o'clock he was rowed to the center of the river near the old landing place of the Maid of the Mist, about a third of a mile above the railway suspension bridge. He was entirely nude save a band around the body, worn to protect the stomach. No artificial contrivance was used. The crowd was small, there being not more than 500 spectators along the banks. The railroads and hotels had refused to co-operate with him and the enterprise was

A FAILURE FINANCIALLY.

When he sprang boldly into the current and headed down stream, cheer after cheer rent the air. The captain buoyed himself skillfully and gracefully upon the surface, and maintained perfect control over his movements while shooting the rapids. The spectacle was thrilling. Such an exhibition of natatorial prowess was never before viewed. In thirteen minutes the mile and a quarter between the starting point and the whirlpool had been passed. When entering the neck of the whirlpool Webb was observed to throw one of his arms up. This was evidently a signal of distress In another instant he was

LOST IN THE VORTEX.

Owing to the curves and the ledges of rock at this point the water is dashed upward forty or fifty feet, after which it seethes and whirls as if lashed by a thousand demons. The power is seemingly resistless as that of the great cataract. Those waiting below watched in vain for brave Capt. Webb. The search for him was kept up till dark, when Kyle said that there was no hope and returned to the village. Many of the spectators wept when the fate of the swimmer was realized. Webb was forty years of age, and leaves a wife and two children in England. His first public appearance was in 1875, when he swam the English channel from Dover to Calais.

The Situation at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Fourteen branch offices of the American Rapid Telegraph company have closed. All business is now conducted at the main office, which is deserted by all except the manager and two female type writers. At the office of the Baltimore & Ohio company the same state of affairs exist. All the operators are on the strike except the chief who says business is at a standstill. President Chanley, of a branch of the brotherhood of telegraphers sends to the press a circular addressed to the public in which he calls attention to the impression which he says has been given to the extent that the executive board of telegraphers inexorably insists upon all or nothing, and that the strikers therefore are responsible for the inconvenience which the public is suffering. This, he says, is an erroneous impression, as the board has always been ready to consider proposals having in view a settlement of the difficulties, but thus far the telegraph companies have positively refused to recognize the board as representatives of their employees, when events of the past few days have clearly shown that the board does represent the telegraphers of the country. A satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties it is claimed would be arrived at if the several corporations would recognize and treat with the executive board chosen by the telegraphers for that purpose.

Reward Offered—Meeting.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Western Union company instructed its representatives at Atlanta to offer a reward of $1,000 for the conviction of the man who fired a shot at their men at Atlanta. A meeting of the strikers was prolonged during the afternoon at Clarendon Hall. Dispatches from other parts all contained expressions of the greatest confidence in the movement, especially those from Oswego, Worcester, New Orleans and Detroit. Speeches were made by several of the Brotherhood and by a number of linemen.

Hardy Hung.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 24.—Tribune special from Harlan, Iowa, states that Hardy, murderer of the postmaster at Polk City about ten days ago, was this morning taken from jail by a masked crowd of fifty men and hanged to a tree. After Hardy was strung up several shots were fired at his body. He was then cut down and thrown into the river. The sheriff recovered the body.

Deaths from Cholera.

LONDON, July 24.—During the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock this morning there were 469 deaths from cholera; 25 at Cairo, 23 at St. Iftea, 16 at Touta, 10 at Sherbin, 13 at Mansourah, 117 at Challon, 13 at Milsuet, 95 at Ghistah and 7 at Chabar.

Cut His Throat

CHICAGO, July 25.—Thomas McGuire, whose trial for the murder of his mistress, Mrs. Mary Little, three weeks ago, was in progress, cut his throat with a knife in his cell this morning, and will probably die.

The Strike in Canada.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 24.—No special change to note in the telegraph situation. The service is being rapidly restored to its usual condition and the greater bulk of the business is being done satisfactorily.

The Situation at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Superintendent Clowry this morning reports that all business of the Western Union company in this city is cleared up to all the leading points but Winnipeg, to which the wires are down. All the main wires in the board of trade are manned today. He also reports that the day and night force in the main operating room of the company are now getting full rest. The wires on the Northwestern road were cut again last night, but were speedily repaired. The officials of the Baltimore & Ohio company have been negotiating with the strikers for the past two days and as the latter demand the recognition of the Brotherhood as a preliminary to a settlement no conclusion has been reached.

Fire at Dawson.

Word was received at the TRIBUNE office yesterday morning of a destructive fire at Dawson Wednesday morning, which demolished the depot and freight house of the North Pacific road at that place. All the railroad papers and records were destroyed, and the effects of settlers' and emigrants which filled the freight house, were all burned to ashes. Nothing about the buildings was saved, and the loss is estimated at $25,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THE SITUATION.

One Telegraph Company Has Acceded to the Strikers' Demands,

And Another Will Probably Follow Its Example in the Near Future.

Rumored Consolidation in Opposition to the Western Union Company.

The Latest Developments,

NEW YORK, July 26.—By a majority of persons the surrender of the American Rapid Telegraph company to the demands of the strikers is regarded as a certain indication that the strike is nearing its end. There is a rumor that the Baltimore & Ohio company would be the next to give in and that negotiations are now pending

LOOKING TOWARD A CONSOLIDATION

with the American Rapid company, thus forming a combination against the Western Union. The Western Union company still remains firm, however, in the position assumed since the beginning of the strike and shows no indication of weakening The large force of operators on duty yesterday returned today, and the reports of the managers of the operating room showed business being handled promptly. Press Agent Somerville said the action of the American Rapid would have

NO EFFECT UPON THE POLICY

of the Western Union. There seems to have been a little improvement at the exchanges, and no complaints were made anywhere except at the Cotton and Produce Exchange. At the latter place nine men are at work. The Postal Telegraph company has put in two Chicago wires, which have been quadruplexed.

Immediate Action Necessary.

Every day adds to the desire of Bismarckers for a first-class opera house,—one built expressly for the accommodation of good companies and pleasure of the people. Since the location of the capitol in this city a number of really meritorious amusement companies have come, and each has been sadly disappointed in the matter of hall accommodation. The people complain that the halls now in use are inadequate in every respect, being small, poorly ventilated, without convenient stage and with the exception of the opera house, no scenery. Already several schemes have been originated by thoughtful and enterprising citizens, whereby this sorely felt want might be supplied. A few weeks ago an article was published in the TRIBUNE describing a plan for an opera house in the upper story of the First National bank block, but all who have had experience either in managing or attending places of amusement, agree that a hall above the first or second story of a building is annoying and insecure. Thousands of lives have been lost in places where the excited crowd are compelled to jam and squeeze through two or three narrow flights of stairs with no other means of escape save that of jumping from the windows and being mangled on the pavements below. The unanimous verdict of our citizens now is that an opera house to be in harmony with the progress and metropolitan features of the capital city of Dakota should be on the ground or lower floor, with numerous exits, large, well ventilated and supplied with a spacious stage and good scenery. In conversation with Dan Morris Sullivan and a member of his company yesterday, the TRIBUNE reporter gleaned some very feasible and commendable plans for the desired style of a hall. Mr. Sullivan is an actor of considerable experience, having traveled for years, and has had ample opportunity to become familiar with the merits and demerits of the various designs of opera houses. One plan is to erect a building of about seventy-five feet frontage, with stores in front, and offices above, the auditorium of the hall, to begin about forty feet back from the face of the block, thus leaving it 100 feet deep and about seventy feet wide on the interior. The floor should not be level, but incline to the stage in order that all in the audience might enjoy an unobstructed view of the stage and actors. This, with a properly regulated parquette, dress circle and gallery, would seat nearly a thousand people, and the rentage of stores and offices would not only pay a good interest on the investment, but would furnish sufficient funds to cover all expense of management. Another plan is to have a floor for roller skating, dancing, etc., which can, by means of a trestle, be placed over the chairs, on a level with the stage and removed at will. This would be a source of perpetual revenue to the owners and pleasure to citizens and visitors. However, it is obvious that some plan of the nature of the two just mentioned should be adopted in order that the capital city may be favored with first-class entertainments and it is to be hoped that some enterprising gentlemen will take hold of the matter at once and erect an opera house which will be a credit to the place and to the builders. Duluth has one of the finest opera houses in the west now nearly completed, Fargo has a fair hall, and if Bismarck had a neatly arranged, commodious amusement house she would not lack for the very best of entertainment, as all companies coming as far west as Duluth or Fargo will be sure to show here.

CITY SCRATCHINGS.

But Interesting and Reliable, is Yesterday's Local News,

Which Appears in the Tribune, to be Read by the Public This Morning.

A Little Opera House Agitation is Turned in as an Eye-opener.

And it Will be Noticed that Bismarck is to Have a Street Railway.

The City Fathers Meet and Transact Some Important Business.

The Usual Grist of Personal and Minor Local Notes.

A Pleasant Surprise.

Last evening a merry party consisting of the Misses Southmayd, Miss Kelly, Miss Loomis, Dr. Bigelow, Mr. Carl Petersen, Mr. Arthur Logan, Mr. Wirth and Mr. George Bain, swooped down upon the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Jewell and inaugurated a season of frolic and festivity such as is well calculated to drive the "blue devils" clear over the border into the vale of forgetfulness. Vocal and instrumental music was the order of the evening, and was indulged in with a keen and hearty disposition that caused the hours to fly away so rapidly as to be scarcely noticed. The visit was a complete surprise, but Mrs. Jewell and her estimable mother, Mrs. Woods, were equal to the occasion and entertained their guests with a hospitable ease and grace that made each one feel perfectly at home in their parlor. Fun and merriment held full sway until a late hour when the party dispersed feeling that they had never spent a more pleasant evening. Mr. Jewell was absent in St. Paul else he would have been present and would most certainly have entered into the merriment of the occasion with a keen relish. These little green oases in the drear desert of life go far toward binding friendship together and uniting the world in closer ties of companionship and love, and there should be more of them. The participants will long remember this little "surprise" as one of the most pleasant incidents of their lives.

The Boynton Heater.

Mr. J. H. Manning of the Boynton furnace company has been in the city several days, contracting for the furnishing of the celebrated Boynton heaters, and has received orders for a large number of the heaters Messrs. J. W. Raymond, Justus Bragg and J. A. Rea will have furnaces placed in their residences, and have made special arrangements with the Boynton company to send one of their men to put the heaters in place ready for use. Mr. O. H. Beal has secured the agency for these modern heaters and the citizens of Bismarck are to be congratulated upon having secured so valuable an addition to their merchantile advantages. Minneapolis and St. Paul buildings are nearly all heated by this model apparatus, and the people of these cities are confident that it is the best in the world.

Bismarck Street Railway.

A tangible proposition was placed before the city council last evening in relation to street cars. S. S. Sprague, E. A. Harmon and H. H. Hale, offered to put in and maintain a street railway upon the principal streets of Bismarck, commencing work at once, if a charter similar to the charter granted by Denver, Minneapolis and other cities is granted them. They ask no bonus or subsidies in any form, and no unusual consideration, and propose putting $100,000 into the enterprise. If the charter is granted this important enterprise will take shape at once, and result in immense benefit to Bismarck. The parties in question have abundant means and great faith in Bismarck. They do not expect the enterprise will pay at present, but are ready to build for the future.

Steele's New Hotel.

Messrs. Robinson & Chivell, of Winnipeg, who are among the best contractors in Manitoba, have just closed a contract for the construction of the Steele hotel. This is to be one of the finest hotels along the line of the North Pacific road. It will be three stories high, built of brick with stone foundations and trimmings, heated by steam and supplied with all modern appliances for the accommodation and comfort of the traveling public. The citizens of Steele are bound not to be outdone in anything that goes to make a prosperous and beautiful town, and in the hotel line they will be far ahead of any of their sister towns along the line of the road.

Public Economy.

The North Pacific railroad company have turned over to the capitol commission, 600 yards of Sauk Rapids granite, remaining after the completion of the Bismarck bridge, to be used in the foundation of the capitol building. The cost of the stone to the commission will be the same as to the railroad company at the quarry, namely, $4.00 per yard. The cost of transportation alone of this granite, was $12 per yard, or $7,200, which sum is saved to the territory. Col Renshaw is here locating a track to the capitol grounds, at the completion of which, the rock will be put on the grounds and work commenced on the foundation of the capitol.

From Deadwood to Bismarck.

Mr. Theodore Roche has established a stage line between Bismarck and Deadwood, and is now on the road to this city with a load of passengers from the Black Hills metropolis. He left Deadwood on the 21st of July and will leave Bismarck on the return trip August 3. This line is a great improvement on the traveled roundabout route heretofore to the Hills, and Mr. Roche will find his coach crowded on every trip.

Literary and Critical Notices.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for August opens with a very spirited discussion of the subject of "Moral Instruction in the public schools," by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, who offers a practical scheme for conveying ethical instruction without reference to religious tenets, and the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, who maintains that the Bible must be made the basis of all moral teaching. Henry D. Lloyd exposes the tricks and frauds of speculation in grain, which operates to make bread dear, and maintains that they should be repressed by law, as being a tax in opposition to public policy. "Woman in Politics," by ex-Surgeon-General Wm. A. Hammond, is a caustic discussion of certain facts of nervous organization which in his opinion render the female sex unfitted for participation in public affairs. Hon. Francis A. Walker reviews "Henry George's Social Fallacies," criticising in particular his doctrines regarding land-tenure and rent. The evils resulting from "Crude Methods of Legislation," both national and state, are pointed out by Simon Sterne, who advocates the adoption of certain rules of legislative procedure which, in English practice, have been found to serve as an effectual barrier, both against lobbying and against the mischiefs of inconsiderate law-making. Charles F. Wingate writes of "The Unsanitary Homes of the Rich," and there is a joint discussion of "Science and Prayer," by President Gamaliel Anderson and Chauncey B. Wakeman. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

ON Thursday a rumor reached St. Paul to the effect that Gen. Grant had fallen dead in an apoplectic fit on a New York street. It was announced that the fact was published in Chicago and was positively true, and when it was spread upon the bulletin boards at St. Paul the excitement ran high. How the cruel hoax originated is not known, but there are suspicions that some devilish New York operator sent a dispatch to that effect just previous to going out on the strike.

THE North Pacific is building so rapidly that it keeps chief engineer Anderson busy traveling back and forwards, with commissioners being appointed from time to time to examine and report upon twenty-five mile sections of completed line. A commission is now en route from Chicago to accept another link.

THE newspapers of Fargo are calling the attention of the authorities to the number of burglaries and other crimes being committed in the city. Perhaps if Fargo would secure as efficient a police force as Bismarck, the papers would have no cause for complaint.

THE Jamestown Alert says the Western Union company will begin next week the stringing of another line from Fargo to Bismarck. What is needed most just now, is the working of those already strung.

THE Ordway Times has suspended publication, because, as the editor states, it was not self-supporting. He finds it impossible to run a paper at a loss. His subscribers are turned over to the Pioneer.

CHAMBERLAIN on the Missouri river having carried the water works bond election, Pierre is now working up a feeling that will culminate in more water and less whisky in that town.

Ho for the Dakotas!

In the Cedar Rapids Gazette a prominent Bismarck real estate man is now running a quarter page advertisement, the language of which is so unique that it is given herewith:

To the land of the Dakotas: Turn your eyes, ye men who strive for the glistening goal of man's wildest ambition!. By the banks of the great Missouri, born from the snows of the mountains, is a city—capital city of a vast empire—destined to be the center of wondrous wealth and mighty power. Pilgrims from two continents, in ceaseless flow, make pilgrimage to her shrine, and pour that gold which represents the accumulated toil of years into her lap, so they may perchance share in her glorious heritage.

Bismarck is the central city of the only railway which runs unbroken from the world's greatest river to her mightiest ocean. Never since the stars sang together for joy, or the hills of Judea rang with the anthems of Israel's hosts, have there been such reasons for rejoicing as there are found today. Away to the northwest bountiful harvests bend beneath their golden treasures, gilded temples in mountains' unseen recesses which never saw the light of day, lie buried, and await the pick and blast. Illimitless forests cast their sombre shades and sigh, as the blackened wings of night stretch over them, for the civilization that is marching toward the western sun. Boundless prairies, where millions yet unborn, shall dwell; great cities whose magic growth shall astonish the world, are not idle dreams. We dwel in an age of progress, anticipated and realized, such as our fathers never knew; and they whose keen foresight and good judgment can predict the changes, even of months, will find ample reward for all their faith and toil.

"Westward the star of empire takes it way," is truer today than ever before. Behold the multitudes which every white-winged messenger brings to out shores. Erin's children, with harp strings broken by successive oppressions, have attuned them anew to freedom's melodies. The sturdy Scotchman leaves his Grampion hills and the romantic brooks and vales, around which cluster all the traditions of his fathers. The plain Dutchman, full of works and soberness, leaves his dykes and windmills. Sturdy Northmen, from the realms of icebergs and polar bear, find no less solace in their new-born hopes, than they who bid farewell to the cloudless skies and lovely lakes of their southern lands where forever dwells all that is ideal in music, poetry and love. From the vine-clad hills of the Rhine, from the snow-clad mountains and fertile canyons, they come. Even far-away Asia has heard of a this land of promise, and her people join the universal song, chanting with those who dwell in Ethiopia and the islands of the Sea the praises of the great republic. Where are these millions to find their homes? Examine the reports from Castle Garden; watch every train, and you find "Dakota!" is the watchword.

A WILD WOMAN.

A Strange Creature Roaming Around in the Mountains of Pennsylvania.

The Authorities of the State Unable to Capture Her.

What is It?

A Reading, Pa., dispatch of the 10th says: "The people of Shenandoah and vicinity are at present considerably excited over the appearance of a wild woman, partly nude, and with long hair flowing down over her shoulders. This creature was first seen on the Rung mountains by some boys who were out hunting raspberries. She was sitting in the shade, and apparently did not notice the approach of the berry hunters. As soon as the creature saw them she gave a shriek and took a leap down the mountain side and was soon out of sight. The boys proceeded to a neighboring house and gave a full description of what they had seen. The whole neighborhood was soon aroused, and in a short time a whole gang set out in search of the wild human being.

When the party this time came in sight of her the programme was changed. Instead of running from her pursuers, she made a desperate attack on them. She was resisted by clubs and missiles, but the party could not even deal her a blow. She is as cunning as a mink, dodging and avoiding clubs or stones in a remarkable manner. The men who were in the encounter with her called for assistance, and when the force increased the monster fled and was seen no more that day.

She is described as being partly covered by fine wool or hair, and by all appearance possesses tremendous strength. Some think it is one of the desperate lunatics who escaped from the Dauphin county almshouse, but as those who escaped from that institution several days ago have all been recaptured it goes to show that it must be some other creature.

It is evidently some human being who has been roaming over the hills and mountains for some time. She eats dead chickens and anything she can find to satisfy her appetite. The authorities of Shenandoah have given instructions to continue the search to ascertain what kind of a woman it is. The party hunted all over the mountains today, but could find no trace of her. Several weeks ago it was reported that a similar creature was seen on the Welsh Mountains, and some think it might be the same woman. The affair puzzles the community."

Humorous Papers.

The phenomenal growth of the humorous papers of the country within the last two or three years prove conclusively that the American people love wit more than they do sentiment, and that they would rather laugh than cry. And their love of fun is shown in other ways. Take the drama, for instance. The plays which are the best patronized are the ones which have the most laugh in them. The show which advertises sixty laughs a minute—"two hours of solid fun"—gets the crowd and the manager coins the shekles, while the sentimental, tear drawing plays are generally given to slim audiences.

"Ah, but," says the publisher of a sentimental weekly, "these funny papers are playing out. They can't last. People are getting tired of them."

Right here is where the editor of the S. W. fails to grasp the situation. The circulation of every humorous paper in the land is increasing, and, instead of being satiated with fun, the public is actually clamoring for more fun, for more humorous papers.

"Perhaps," sneers the editor of the sentimental weekly, "but the wit in the alleged funny papers is getting to be stale and monotonous."

From kindergarten up, we have heard the same objection urged against the circus clown. Yet the circus is more largely patronized than ever. Instead of having one ring and one fool clown, circusses have three rings and half a dozen clowns, and acres of tent room. And people go by thousands to laugh at those old jokes our grandfathers and grandmothers laughed at, and are happy. A circus without a clown would be forced to go into bankruptcy in a week.

The humorous papers have a work to do and they are doing it. Besides amusing the people, they hit, in a humorous way, at the shams and follies of the day. Sarcastic wit has more weight in correcting popular errors than all the fine-haired, profound editorials, or all the prosy, sentimental sermons of the age. Horace Greeley died from the effect of Nast's cartoons. Mr. Greeley could respond to the fierce editorials of his political rivals, but he could not meet and answer the silent force of those terrible, though laughable cartoons.

The world is better for its funny papers, better for its funny people, better for its funny dramas, its funny actors; better for its clowns and fun makers, everywhere. And although all men and women who laugh do not grow fat, laughter is a real panacea for care, and for the worriment and vexations of every-day life.

What Will Grow on Sod.

Dakota Farmer.

Dakota sod will produce good corn the first year it is broken. If the corn is planted with a common hand sod planter between the furrows and planted in season, it is as profitable a crop to raise as corn upon old ground, as it saves the most of cultivating.

Potatoes make an excellent growth on sod with no cultivation, plowing them in every third furrow near the edge. From 100 to 175 bushels per acre have been raised, planted in this way.

Flax also is a good sod crop where the object is to subdue the sod as much as possible in one season. If a pulverizer is used and the ground is thoroughly prepared, flax will yield from ten to fifteen bushels per acre, but great care should be used in the selection of seed, as there is apt to be a great variety of weed seed among the flax that it is almost impossible to remove. Flax may be sown as late as the 20th of June, but earlier will be better on account of dry weather.

All kinds of root crops will do well on sod if the pulverizer is used.

Turnips and rutabagas especially do well, even without pulverizing. Turnips should be sown in May or June. Rutabagas may be sown as late as July and will produce a good crop. For stock the mangel-wurze is a very profitable root crop and can be raised as easily as rutabagas, and is an enormous yielder.

CALLING ON TILDEN.

Bob Burdette Makes an Instructive Pilgrimage to Greystone.

Burlington Hawkeye: I own that as I rang the bell at Greystone I felt some compunction of conscience at thus disturbing the rest of a dying old man, but as I had come all the way to New York on business connected with the exposition, I could not go away without bidding the venerable statesman lying at death's door a last farewell. Judge of my surprise, then, when Mr. Tilden himself opened the door to answer my timid ring. I looked at him in special amazement as he stood before me a physical and intellectual giant, nor did I recover my self-possession until, in a thunderous shout that startled the sparrows in the park, he roared: "Henry, old boy, how does she boom?" At the same time slapping his brawny hand on my shoulder with such force that the clavicle was fractured and the scapula split from the coracoid process to the inferior angle. Ruddy with the glow of perfect health were his round cheeks, and when he laughed I saw that he had not an unsound tooth in his head. We talked of everything in the world except politics. He wrote a beautiful little Greek poem while he chatted about the dogs of Hymettus and horses of Diogenes and Chiron, the Centaur and other classical subjects. We went over the house, which is being calcimined from garret to cellar, the lavish outlay of money being guided by the most faultless taste in the mixing of the calcimine. The house is nine stories high, and when I grew weary on the fourth floor Mr. Tilden took me in his arms and carried me the rest of the distance as though I had been a baby. It is a playful way the old giant has of tiring out his visitors.

His hair is long, curling, and raven black, and there is not a wrinkle in his face not a furrow on his brow. He is passionately fond of bicycling, and rides as far as fifteen miles a day. His favorite bicycle he keeps in a room adjoining his own, and feeds it with his own hands. He sings superbly, and has a childish way of running to the piano to dash off some sparkling little improvisations as interludes to the conversation. As I looked at him I could not help saying:

"Mr. Tilden, you bear your age remarkably well; can it be possible that you are really 41?"

He shook his head with a semi mournful inflection, and said:

"Ah, my dear boy, time is relentless. I shall be 48 years old next December."

Had I not received the assurance from his own lips I could not have believed it.

When I left him he insisted on shouldering my trunk and carrying it to the station. As I pressed his hand at parting I said to him:

"Mr. Tilden, if the next democratic national convention should follow its own wishes and the earnest desire of the American people and nominate you for president, would you accept the nomination?"

He squeezed my hand in his mighty grasp until the blood oozed out under my finger-nails, and shouted:

"WOULD I?"

Then he clapped his hands together like a clap of thunder, and sprang straight up into the air. I watched his vanishing form as it disappeared behind the clouds without a fear, knowing well that the athlete would come down at Greystone, and, as his figure passed out of sight, a voice fell like a falling star:

"Would a duck swim?"

Crops In the Red River.

Grand Forks Plaindealer: There is no foundation for the rumors that have been set afloat regarding the poor crops in the Red River Valley. The Plaindealer has been informed by farmers, who have from 500 to 1,200 acres of wheat that their crops are in far better condition than last year; that the straw is somewhat short, but the heads are long and are filling nicely. It is safe to count on the average yield even if the rain was somewhat delayed. There are pieces of grain which were not carefully put in which of course are not looking well, but even in this country people cannot expect to throw the seed on the ground and expect a bountiful harvest. It is necessary even in the best of seasons to have the grain put in well, and especially so in one like the present, when dry weather has been prevalent. On the whole the valley will harvest as large a crop this year as any previous year and there are no doubts but what a great many fields will be decidedly better. From all that can be learned there is really no reason to complain.

Devil's Lake.

E. V. Smalley writing of Devil's Lake says: Squatters travel thither with their claim shanties on wagons to plant them on eligable locations; there is a "boom" on the Devil's Lake country just now. Perhaps it is the name which creates such an excitement. The western settler has a fancy for strong and expressive names. There was a pretty Indian appellation for the lake—Minnewaukon—which meant haunted water, but the frontiersmen failed to catch the poetical idea, save in a gross and sulphurous form, and as the orthodox spirit of evil was the only spirit known to their theology, they gave his title to the lake. Efforts of later comers to restore the Indian name have thus far been unavailing. The character of this singular body of water, added to its diabolical appellation, is well adapted to awaken an abnormal interest in it. Few people have visited it yet, for it can only be reached by a long journey across a vacant no-man's land region; but those who have been here have returned with exaggerated reports of the beauty of its shores, and truthful ones of the big pickerel that abound in its lacine waters and the myriads of wild fowl that frequent them; so that in Dakota it has come to be regarded as a marvelous place.

COLE, the circus man, proposes to introduce a new and startling feature next year. A cage containing a dozen fierce, bloodthirsty mice will be wheeled into the ring, and right before the eyes of the astonished audience a woman will enter the cage and walk calmly about among the carniverous beasts. The only difficulty he fears will be in finding a woman with iron nerve enough to carry her through the tenting season.

JENNIE JUNE says: "If the women would only dress more simply the men might be tempted to get themselves up more picturesqely in knee breeches, slashed doublets, and such." Is that so, Jennie? And say, suppose we men would dress more simply, would the women be tempted to get themselves up in slashed doublets, and—and—such?

A DIRECTORY publisher at Rome, Ga., got his list mixed up and published all the ministers of the city under the head of "Barkeepers." It is hard to determine who are the maddest, the ministers or the barkeepers.

By Telegraph.

Details of the Trip.

CHICAGO, July 23.—A representative of the associated press called upon Gen. Sheridan today to ascertain the details of the contemplated trip of the president to the Yellowstone region. The general explained that President Arthur had now fully decided to undertake the journey, a decision that had only been reached within the last few days.

THE PARTY WILL CONSIST

of Secretary Lincoln, Surrogate Rollins, of New York; Gov. Crosby, of Montana; Senator Vest and General Sheridan, and will start from this city August 3, on a special train tendered by the Northwestern and Union Pacific roads. Green River station, on the Union Pacific, will be reached on the night of August 5. At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, the party will take spring wagons and drive to Atlantic City and remain there over night, and will arrive at Fort Washakie August 7.

AFTER RESTING AT WASHAKIE

one day, they will proceed on horseback, accompanied by a troop of the Fifth U. S. cavalry, up the valley of Wind river across the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, thence to Jackson lake, and from thence to the upper basin, arriving there about August 20. After remaining three or four days in the National Park, the party will strike the North Pacific railroad at Livingston.

WHERE A SPECIAL TRAIN

tendered by the North Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern railroad will meet them and bring them back to Chicago. Camp equipage and forty days rations for the escort and equipage for the presidential party will be transported from Washakie by pack mules. About twenty-five of the mules will be used for headquarters, and the remainder, comprising about 125, will be used for the supply escort going and returning, and for supply of the courier line that will be dropped along the trail to keep the president in daily communication with Washington.

GEN. SHERIDAN STATED

that the expedition will be beneficial to the president and secretary in the way of healthful exercise, and in addition give them an opportunity to see something of the western frontier people and some of the military posts. There would be no expense attached to it, and had been none to any of the expeditions the general had made in former years. Pack trains and cavalry were on hand, the former having to be kept always in readiness anticipation of Indian troubles. The men receive their rations and the horses their forage when at posts, and as guards are usually taken from those in government employ the matter of expense is not greater than would occur should the president not go at all.

"EVER SINCE 1870,"

said the general, "I have almost without exception annually made one of these exploring expeditions in my division from Texas and New Mexico to the dominion line in order to gain information from actual observations and to make reliable reports on the sections visited with a view to encourage their settlement. Following my report in every instance almost the country has filled with settlers. I may mention

TWO NOTABLE INSTANCES

after my exploration of the Big Horn mountains. In this case that range was settled and now thousands of cattle and fine farms are seen in this region. The valley of the Gros Ventre and the Teton basin have already been invaded by pioneers following my explorations of last year, and the same has occurred from my expedition to the Uncompahgre country and in northwestern New Mexico. The railroad companies knowing their value have always kindly furnished complimentary transportation for all parties who have accompanied me. They do it in this case. My men's outfit is my private property, and each individual of the party pays his share of mess expenses, and the government has nothing to do with that. I only allude to it because some criticisms have heretofore been made in this respect.

I PARTICULARLY

wish the president and secretary and senator Vest to learn something from observation about the National park. It should be enlarged as recommended by me last year. The extension I propose is principally a south line, a country over which we shall pass, and I am in hopes that the information these gentlemen may acquire will have a tendency to induce congress to adopt my views. We expect to get some good fishing on the way, and knowing the president's fondness for this sport, we invited him last winter to go on an expedition. He said he would gladly accept if circumstances would permit. Nothing appears to be in the way, and I feel satisfied he will return

WITH A LONGER LEASE OF LIFE

and more refreshed by his seventy days in the Rocky Mountains than would occur from rest at any watering place. The arrangements made for this expedition are exactly the same as heretofore, and the expedition would have occurred whether the president had gone or not. The reports made of these expeditions have been published each year by the war department, and the desire to obtain geographical, botanical, grazing and agricultural information contained in them not only in this country, but in Europe, has been beyond our ability to supply."

Aboriginal Cowboys.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Advices from the Indian Territory say the result of the recent leasing by the Arapahoes and Cheyennes of the western portion of their reservation for grazing purposes is likely to revolutionize the entire Indian question. The rental is nearly $63,000 per year, payable semi-annually in cash and cattle.

THE FIRST PAYMENT

was made a few days ago at the agency, every man, woman and child in the tribes named receiving five silver dollars. In connection with this lease the Indians have started in the cattle business and have this week taken the initial step. They have some 800 cows and heifers with twenty-five blooded bulls on the range north of the agency. The United States government will aid the Indians in this enterprise, the interior department

HAVING CONSENTED TO INVEST

as much in cattle as the Indians themselves, and turn them into the common herd. For this purpose congress will be asked to appropriate fifty or one hundred thousand dollars. With the number of cattle now in their possession, and with the number to be contributed by the government and the lessees of the grazing lands, the Indians calculate that at the end of six years, when the grass lease expires, their herd will be worth $3,000,000. This will be a practical

SOLUTION OF THE INDIAN QUESTION

as far as the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes are concerned, as it will make the tribes self-supporting. The enterprise is warmly endorsed by Secretary Teller, commissioner of Indian affairs Price, United States agent Hunt and others.

Miscellaneous Matters of Interest.

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The operators who reported for duty at the Western Union office this morning numbered 200, and it was said none of those who were at work last week were missing from their posts. There was no business left over last night, and this morning all the wires were clear, and there was no delay in handling all matter. One of the officials said the outlook was becoming more encouraging every day. He said: "The force at our command is now more advantageously distributed than at any time since the beginning of the strike, and everything is working much more smoothly than could be expected under the circumstances. Under this arrangement of our forces we hope to avoid in future all those delays which resulted from the demoralization attending the strike last week. The number of applications for situations in New York is increasing each day, and before the end of the week we hope to have most of the empty desks filled. It certainly does not seem as though we were much hampered when we are able to send and receive messages to and from all points in the south and west. The statement that our business in the gulf states is completely blocked, is without foundation. This morning every wire is working, and all are getting along about as well as before the strike. The rumor that the boys and girls employed as check clerks would join the strikers this morning is not confirmed by facts, as all were at work as usual."

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—No change in the telegraphers here today. The force at the Western Union office remains the same as Saturday, and the officials say all business offered is being handled without delay. Strikers firm and hopeful.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The Western Union company has received new service for its gold and stock telegraph service in this city, and quotations are reaching subscribers as usual today. Situation otherwise unchanged.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—The Western Union is working a force of thirty operators to-day and disposing of business about as usual. The strikers are receiving encouraging messages from abroad, and claim with confidence that they are gaining ground.

AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—There is an improved condition in the Western Union telegraph office this morning. Manager Earwood has ten men at work, having been reinforced today by competent operators from Vicksburg. The gold and stock indications at the Merchants' Exchange and the two bucket shops are working this morning. All market reports, saving those from Chicago, have been received. The strikers continue to remain firm.

Later from the Great Storm.

ST. PAUL, July 23.—Later advices of Saturday's storm indicate that its track was one to two miles wide, and crossed Blue Earth, Waseca, Olmstead and Wabasha counties. The most serious damage occurred in the villages of Kasota, Owatonna and Elgin. At Elgin three persons were seriously injured. Near Mantorville there were nine serious casualties. By the overturning of the passenger train near Owatonna thirty-four persons sustained injuries of a more or less serious nature. At Hitchcock Mr. Geissinger and mother were killed and Mrs. Bowles was killed near Euron, Dakota.

Panic at Smyrna.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The United States consul at Smyrna reported to the national board of health under date of July 5, that the quarantine just established in Smyrna till steamers and vessels carrying from ports in Egypt have been rigidly examined. There is a panic over the reports of ravages of cholera in Egypt and, he adds, not without cause, for should the scourge get a foothold, so utter is the lack of sanitary precautions within its limits and so poor the drainage and sewerage, etc., and the condition of the streets it would in all probability sweep away half the inhabitants compelled to remain.

The Cholera.

LONDON, July 23.—A serious outbreak of cholera is expected at Bombay, as there were thirty-seven sporadic cases of the disease there during last week. At Suez quarantine against arrivals from the infected and suspected ports has been ordered. Advices from Egypt state that in addition to the outbreak of cholera at the town of Foreskour, eight miles southwest of Damietta, leprosy has appeared there and is spreading rapidly. Neither doctors nor medicines are at Foreskour.

An Indiana Tragedy.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—At Flora, Ind., yesterday afternoon, Alexis Keyes shot and killed Samuel Stewart. Keyes some time ago was compelled to marry Stewart's daughter, whom he had ruined and has since abandoned. Stewart sent for him to discuss the matter, and a quarrel ensued, during which Stewart and his son assaulted Keyes, whereupon the latter drew his revolver and fired the fatal shot.

Deaths from the Scourge.

ALEXANDRIA, July 23.—Reports of deaths Sunday from cholera are as follows: At Damietta, 17; Mansourah, 10; Samano, 10; Tantha, 17; Choubar, 17; Chibin, 33; at nine other places 78. There were 395 deaths from the disease at Cairo during the same time.

AN exchange says that Attorney General Brewster is a connoisseur in shrimp sauce. President Arthur at one time thought he was the same sort of a culinary scientist, but acknowledged, as he folded his abdomen in a fond and passionate embrace, that there were some characteristics of shrimp sauce that yet seemed vague and obscure to him.

A MEMPHIS woman last week, in all defiance of the heated term, scared her husband, delighted the doctor and boomed the local census with triplets: big, strong, healthy and all boys. Nothing serious, only a little son shower.—Burlington Hawkeye.

BOARDING BOARDERS.

Seasonable Information for Those About Embarking on a Country Campaign.

Robert J. Burdette.

ANT. A lively insect, found only in the country, where it exists in a state of excited uncertainty, whether its home is in the sugar-bowl, the old stump or the pantaloons of the gentleman from town. Not down on the bill of fare, because it is a matter of course, like the salt.

BATH ROOM. A wood-shed, with a pail of well water and a cedar wash-tub in it. The spiders are not mentioned in the advertisement, because they go with the wood-shed.

CREAM. A pale blue fluid, composed of aqua pura, protoxide of hydrogen and some other substances. Used to astonish berries and frighten rebellious coffee.

CROQUET. Three wooden balls, a mallet, with a hickory handle, and from ten to three wire wickets, according to the age of the set. Usually three.

DRIVE, BEAUTIFUL. A dusty lane, nine miles long, over a level stretch of flat, treeless plain, devoted to the culture of the dog-fennel and lance-weed. Also, a wood road down the side of a mountain, with a rut for one wheel and a boulder for the other.

EPICURE. The boarder who wants crushed sugar on his strawberries.

FEVERNAGER. A pleasant summer recreation, designed to supply the place of the ever absent malaria. See quinine et spiritus frumenti optimus; quant. suff.

HARNESS. A collection of straps, ropes and buckles used to conceal the horse when any of the guests desire to drive.

HAWK. The only thing about the farm that gets any young chicken to eat. Won't have any other kind, in fact.

KEY. A hasp and staple, by means whereof you can fasten your bed-room door on the outside and then climb in through the window.

KNIFE. A thing to eat pie with.

LAKE. Any pond too wide to jump across and too deep to wade through.

MEADOW. A place out of which you are ordered every time you venture into it. Before the long grass is cut the farmer orders you out. After the mowing is done the Durham bull takes hold every time you look over the fence and you don't want to go in.

MOSQUITO. A gnat of nocturnal habits that is never visible in a summer resort advertisement and never stays but one year in any place, that being "the first year we ever had a mosquito on this farm." What becomes of the bird in the off year nobody knows.

NEWSPAPER. A bound file of The Farmer's Journal, 1865. Occasional numbers of The Watchman and Recorder, Spiritualistic journal, semi-monthly. Borrowed.

ORGAN, COTTAGE. A device to reinforce the power of the human voice when the daughter of the house and the harvest hands tune up on "Hold the Fort," "Shall we Gather at the River," or "Waw-nee-ta."

POSTOFFICE. A room with a [illegible] shop in one end and a dry goods [illegible] the other, with conveniences behind the counter for losing letters and reading postal cards.

QUACK. The other doctor.

URN. A nail keg on the lawn, planted with "Wandering Jew" and blue myrtle.

VIEW. The glimpse of the big red barn and the cowyard you can get by leaning far enough out of your window to look around the corner of the house.

YARD. An inclosure distinguished from the public road by having less dust and more plantain weed.

YAWP. Any green thing which can be dried and made into a most horrible, nauseous and bitter tea. Believed to possess wonderful medicinal virtues. Makes a man want to die or get well in five minutes, and he won't care very much which.

Defective Criminal Laws.

Youth's Companion

Our criminal laws are defective in, at least, one respect. They do not provide a sufficient atonement for the man who suffers from their maladministration. Light has been thrown upon this defect by a recent occurrence in the state of New York.

Some months ago, one William Pendergrast was arrested for attempting to pass a silver dollar, alleged not to be genuine. On his trial "an expert of twenty-five years' standing swore that the coin was a bad counterfeit." So poor Pendergrast was convicted by the jury and the judge sentenced him to the Auburn prison for one year.

After the trial and when the man had gone to his cell, a happy thought struck some one. He thought it was strange that Pendergrast's counsel had not hit upon the idea, it would be expedient to ascertain from the highest authority whether the coin was really a counterfeit.

It was sent to Mr. Brooks, the chief of the Secret Service at Washington, and he pronounced it a genuine silver dollar. Then the president, being appealed to, sent a pardon to Pendergrast, releasing him from imprisonment for a crime of which he was innocent.

Of course, no one will pity the humiliated "expert of twenty-five years' standing," whose positiveness and ignorance consigned an innocent man to a felon's cell. But is it in accordance with the fitness of things, even in this world of imperfect administration, that Pendergrast should suffer wrong and not be compensated for it?

If the state had taken his property, it would have paid him damages. It takes away that which is more than property, his good name and his liberty, and leaves him to whistle for compensation.

Drunken Russian Peasants.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

Moujiks are curious when drunk. They hardly ever quarrel, but become affectionate and embrace each other. Their idea of drinking is to imbibe until they are quite insensible. When I was in Russia I had a coachman, who once a month used to come and ask me for leave to get drunk during two consecutive days. Upon inquiry I found that only on these condition would a coachman remain sober during the rest of the month. Having obtained leave, he would go to a drinking house, show the proprietor his money and state how long he might remain there. Then he would sit down at a table with some spirits before him. Gradually and solemnly he would get drunk, place his arms before him on the table and recline on them. Thus he would remain for two days and nights, the proprietor supplying him with more liquor whenever he looked up. This time up, the proprietor would drag him outside the house and set him up in the snow against the wall, having first filled his cap with snow. Every charitably disposed brother coachman passing by would box his ears. In about half an hour this discipline would sober him; he would get up, shake himself together and resume his duties. One man's poison is another man's meat, and so I suppose that he enjoyed himself.

The Minister to Bogota.

The Des Moines Register relates an anecdote of Gen. George W. Jones, one of the two first senators from Iowa, which, though old, is rich: President Pierce notified Jones by telegraph of his appointment as minister at Bogota. The general replied: "I accept; but, Franks, where in the is Bogota?" The general's geographical studies had been neglected, but as that was before the days of civil service commission that was not an obstacle to his appointment.

THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

... SNE ... S ...

Smiles to be Sandwiched in with the Solemnities of Sunday.

"Yes, give us fun and laughter,
And hand the smile around;
We cannot laugh much after
They put us in the ground."

A Fairy's Bath.

Fair Apple Creek lay dreaming in the sun
Like thread of shining silver thickly set
With jewels worth the ransom of a king.
The sun was slowly sinking in a sea
Of rosy beauty far adown the west,
And little songsters in the leafy trees
Trilled low their soul-entrancing melodies
In chorus with the whisperings of the breeze.
From out a leafy canopy there stepped
A maiden fairer than a poet's dream,
Or wildest fancy of a painter's brain.
Her feet so shapely kissed the grassy sward
And played at hide and seek with daisies fair.
While o'er her face of wondrous beauty played
A smile that would an anchorite ensnare.
She paused beside the streamlet's grassy edge,
And stooping down with fingers soft and white,
Tossed high the crystal drops into the air,
And laughed in glee to see them sparkling fall
Like shower of diamonds of untold worth.
Then stepping back she tossed her hat aside,
And with deft fingers loosed her flowing hair,
Which o'er her shapely shoulders wavy fell
In golden mass of shining loveliness.
Then sat she down upon the yielding grass,
And deftly loosed the fastenings of her shoes,
The which she drew from off her fairy feet
And cast aside, then one fair, lily hand
Passed out of sight beneath white, flowing skirts
But soon appeared again, the fingers clasped
About a silk embroidered, gold clasped band—
A handsome band of elasticity.
Again the fair hand disappeared—again
It brought unto the light a sister band,
A twin resemblance of the other one.
With timid glance around, as though she feared
Some interloper might be looking on,
She once more hid her hand beneath her skirts,
And slowly stripped from off a shapely limb
A stocking of exquisite workmanship,
And hues as varied as the rainbow's tints.
The other perfect limb was too disrobed,
And then the beauteous sprite rose to her feet,
And stepping to the water's edge, immersed
One round, white toe beneath the crystal tide;
Then with a timid, half affrighted scream,
She drew it forth with some coy, low remark
About its being cold, then stepped she back
And loosed a golden brooch at ivory throat
And nimbly down her gently swelling breast
Her fingers flew unbuttoning her dress,
Revealing robe of snowy white beneath.
Then with a graceful movement forth she drew
Her rounded, ivory arms, the loosened dress
In ravishing confusion falling down
And hanging loosely at her shapely waist,
Quick followed by the lovely hands, which then
From some mysterious recesses drew forth
A safety pin or two which erstwhile held
The ends of bands in their allotted place.
Then almost quick as flashing of an eye
The one whole mass of costly drapery
Sank down confusedly about her feet
And from the mass she stepped with careless grace
A beauteous fairy clad in spotless white,
In one long robe of angel purity.
With bright, bewildering smile her hands once more
Flew to the region of her fair throat where
But one frail button held the only robe
That hung about her lovely, faultless form.
The button was unfastened, and the scribe
With noiseless footsteps softly stole away
And hastened in confusion from the spot.
You see the gal was going to take a swim
And as he never had been honored with
An introduction to the lovely queen
The poet felt that he'd no business there,
And so he sighed and quickly gat him hence.

"Bella" writes from Mandan asking: "Why is it that when the car on the accommodation train is crowded a lady may enter and stand upon her feet during the entire trip unnoticed by the gentlemen who have seats?" Dunno, Bella, but it is always just that way. If you would reverse the order of things and stand on your head a while you would probably attract universal attention, but then that would be rude and unmaidenly and you would ride uncomfortably in that position and couldn't see the romantic scenery through which the train passes.

When at last from this earth I am summoned away,
I hope that my body may rest,
Where the soft summer breezes coquettishly play
Up on Capitol Hill's lovely crest,
And when near my last resting place you may stroll,
I pray you, friend, drop not a tear—
I'd rather you'd bore a reliable hole
And drop an occasional beer.
—[From "Future Reflections," by Joe Fox.

An Iowa girl read dime novels until her brain was filled with rose-tinted ideas of brigandage and then dressed in men's clothes, armed herself heavily and started westward to lay the corner stone of frontier cemeteries, but the very first man she met smiled upon her and she surrendered unconditionally.

It is announced that in the raging battles of love Mary Anderson has made prisoners of war of 218 susceptible youths of the "gush" order. She should establish a prison for her captives and name it Maryandersonville.

A New York newsboy fired seven shots at a mad dog and hit three respectable citizens, two horses, a hired girl and a baby carriage. He thinks he could have downed the dog with about three more shots.

These are the molten, sultry summer days,
When paper collars lose their high position,
When maidens loll about in loosened stays,
And hash is looked upon with cold suspicion.

A girl was born in Oregon with three tongues, but an all-wise providence took her from earth away before she was old enough to know what they could be used for.

A contemporary claims that cremation was first practiced by the Chinese, but this is an error. The infant Cain was the first cream later.

Topeka, Kansas, has ten colored preacher with their flocks. Topeka is the center of a large watermelon district.

The pony which threw Chief Justice Waite should be heavily fined for contempt of court.

A FIVE-CENT boot black who entered Denver to grow up with the country has been summarily bounced by the natives.

ABOUT two tons of frogs' legs are sold weekly in New York when the hop crop is good.

THE numerous presidential aspirants are becoming as restless as a bald head in fly time.

THE early ant catches the first excursion up the dude's breeches legs at the initial spring picnic.

... JAMESTOWN'S ENTERPRISE.

Her Citizens Get Together and Subscribe $60,000 for a Railroad.

The Enterprise Thus Assured and Work to be Commenced Immediately.

The Meeting.

The Jamestown Alert of Sunday says: Pursuant to notice, a large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the citizens of Jamestown and immediate vicinity was held at Klaus' hall last night. The notice was so short and the rain in the forenoon preventing many in the country from coming in, that the notice was not circulated far out into the country, and as a consequence not many from outside the city were present, but those who were in attendance from the farming districts, manifested an interest and enthusiasm which shows that the enterprise will have the undivided encouragement and liberal support of the farming community. Considering the circumstances the meeting last night was unexpectedly large in attendance, and even more enthusiastic than had been anticipated. Everything connected with the project so far betokens the most flattering success of the proposed enterprise, and nothing short of a providential calamity will now defeat it, and certainly nothing of that nature is apprehended. About half past seven the cornet band paraded the streets, discoursing enlivening music, headed by a banner upon which was printed in large letters the words "Down with Monopolies," which was greeted and enthusiastically cheered by the people thronging the streets, after which the people assembled in the hall.

The committee appointed at the board of trade meeting the evening before to make arrangements for the meeting, consisting of E. P. Wells, president of the board of trade; J. C. Wade, Alfred Dickey and David Curtin, after some appropriate opening remarks by president Wells submitted the following organization for this meeting:

President—Hon. Roderick Rose.

Vice Presidents—Chas. P. Peck, of Columbus; Chas. E. Lovett, of La Moure; Judge C. W. Davis and Jeff Smith, of Grand Rapids; Mayor J. J. Flint, S. K. McGinnis, R. M. Winslow, J. A. Atkinson, R. E. Wallace, R. P. Wells, W. M. Lloyd, Jr., Anton Klaus, David Curtin, Geo. H. Woodbury, W. C. White, L. Lyon, T. B. Lloyd, Geo. W. Vennum, D. M. Kelleher, G. R. Topliff, S. L. Glaspell, F. E. Jones, D. L. Wilbur, Dr. Langworthy, C. M. Carr, W. J. Hughes, B. S. Russell, A. McKechnie and J. J. Eddy, of Jamestown; S. H. Jumper, president First National bank at Aberdeen; F. H. Hagerty, Keystone, and Geo. Gray, Spiritwood.

Secretaries—W. H. Burke, I. C. Wade and J. C. Warnock.

On motion of B. S. Russell the report of the committee was adopted.

On taking the chair Mr. Rose addressed the meeting at some length upon the importance and practicability of the enterprise, which was listened to with close attention by all present.

Mr. Wells, on the part of the committee appointed to ascertain the feeling of the people on the subject of the railroad, reported that the citizens generally express great satisfaction of the plan proposed, and that many who had declined to aid in the offer of a bonus to the C. M. & St. P. had expressed a willingness to subscribe to this independent line.

D. McK Lloyd reported that he had found those who had subscribed to the bonus fund not only willing to transfer their subscription to this enterprise, but in many cases to largely increase them.

Mr. Curtin made a motion that the subscription paper be now circulated among the citizens present, pending which Mr. Wells explained the manner and means in contemplation by which the enterprise would be carried through, after which Mr. Curtin's motion was adopted.

While the taking of subscriptions, which were made five per cent cash and balance in monthly installments of not more than ten per cent. at any one call, the following business was presented and acted upon:

On motion of Mr. Wells a committee consisting of Maj. Lyon, Mr. Griffin and J. S. Watson was appointed to secure contracts for freight business guaranteed for the new railroad.

J. T. Bush proposed to give the right of way a mile through his land and one hundred acres of land.

On motion of Mr. Wells a committee consisting of President Rose, R. M. Winslow and R. E. Wallace was appointed to draft articles of incorporation, and to provide that all subscribers, no matter how small the amount, should have a proportionate voice in the election of the board of directors.

On motion of Mr. Wallace the secretary was directed to draw up a paper for the signatures of those who were willing to make donations to the enterprise but did not feel able to take the amount of a share of stock, namely $100.

A footing up of the amount of stock subscribed showed an aggregate of $60,000, checks for five per cent of which were in the hands of the committee, which announcement was responded to by three rousing cheers for the James River Valley railroad.

On motion the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the president. The soliciting committee will meet tomorrow morning at nine o'clock and proceed with the business of obtaining additional subscriptions to the capital stock. By request of Mr. Winslow he was relieved of duty on this committee and Mr. Wells was appointed in his place.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM is waging a war on corsets and says they must go.

NEW styles in shrouds are now exhibited in fashion publications with plates.

TELEGRAPH managers and superintendents are trying to learn the business again.

GRAND FORKS has driven out its "scarlet women" and is going to try to be good.

WISCONSIN editors are recreating and discussing new brands of lies at Geneva lake.

Notice of Special Election.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special election has been called by the Board of County Commissioners of Burleigh county, D. T., and that such election will be held in the several election precincts of Burleigh county, Dakota territory, on Tuesday the 14th day of August, 1883, for the purpose of submitting to the people of said county the question whether Burleigh county will borrow one hundred thousand dollars to aid in the erection of the Capitol Building for the territory of Dakota in the city of Bismarck and levy a tax of three mills on the dollar on the taxable property of said county for a period of ten years beginning in 1883.

The question to be submitted to the people at such election is:

Shall Burleigh county borrow one hundred thousand dollars to aid in the construction of the Capitol Building for Dakota territory and levy a special tax of three mills on the dollar on all taxable property for a period of ten years commencing in 1883 for the purpose of paying said sum?

Also to see if the people of Burleigh county will authorize the County Commissioners to purchase a farm for Poor-house purposes, said farm to contain not less than one hundred and sixty acres of land and to erect buildings thereon and to levy a tax for the same, not to exceed six thousand dollars.

Polling places in the several precincts are fixed and established as follows, and the following named persons as judges of election:

Precinct No. 1; Court house. Judges: O. S. Goff, P. F. Mallory, J. H. Marshall.

Precinct No. 1: House of W. E. Cahall. Judges: W. E. Cahall, Dan Manning, Thomas A. Foster.

Precinct No. House of O. H. Beal. Judges Albert Beal, Charles Rust, Wm. Thurston.

Precinct No. 2: Green house. Judges J. R. Deckard, E. C. Ford, O. H. Will.

Precinct No. 2: At store of Richards & Corey, Menoken. Judges: L. O. Stevens, Leonard Lucas Jr., W. B. Marston.

Precinct No. 2. House of C. A. Galloway. Judges, Walter Breen, Geo. Joy, J. F. Wallace.

Precinct No. 3. At Postoffice at Painted Woods.

Judges, H. F. Wogan, Samuel Peterson and K. W. Adams.

E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.
E. S. NEAL, Chairman of Board of Commissioners.

Dated Bismarck, Dakota territory, July 7, 1883. 6 10

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., June 18, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Benjamin F. Peregoy against Crawford Livingston for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 58 dated June 11, 1878, upon the sw¼ of section 4, township 138, range 78, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Livingston did not break the required five acres the first year nor has he broken an acre since or caused the same to be broken, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 13th day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

3-8pd JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Contest.

UNITED STATES Land Office at Bismarck, D. T., June 15, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Leroy Squier against Joseph J. Caughlan for abandoning his homestead entry No. 1188 dated Dec. 1, 1882, upon the northeast quarter of section 8, township 137, range 78, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 8th day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

3-8 J. A. REA, Register.

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., June 21, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Truman F. Waldorp against James A. Caughran for abandoning his homestead entry No. 303, dated May 2, 1881, upon the e½ of the se¼ of section 26, township 139, range 78, in Burleigh county, Dakota territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 2d day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

3-7 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice—Timber Culture.

U. S. LAND OFFICE BISMARCK, D. T., June 25, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Chas. W. Rawlings against Herbert G. Lyttle for failure to comply with law as to timber-culture entry No. 545, dated June 11, 1882, upon the sw¼, section 4, township 139, range 77, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Herbert G. Lyttle has failed to break five acres upon said claim the first year as required by law or caused the same to be broken; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 17th day of August, 1883, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

GRAY & GRAY, Attorneys for Contestant. JOHN A. REA, Register.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, Third Judicial District. Burleigh County, ss. In District Court within and for said Burleigh county.

John A. Stoyell vs. John McDonald. Summons.

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to John McDonald, defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff which is filed with the clerk of said district court and to serve a copy of your answer upon the subscribers at their office in the city of Bismarck, D. T., within thirty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer this complaint within that time the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of June, 1882, besides the costs of this action.

Dated at Bismarck this 25th day of May, 1883.

STOYELL & EDGERLY,
3 9 Plaintiff's Attorneys, Bismarck, D. T.

U. S. LAND OFFICE Bismarck, D. T., June 28, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Chas. D. Rodgers against Ransom W. Rockwell for failure to comply with law as to timber-culture entry No. 314, dated June 22, 1881, upon the southwest quarter section 18, township 139, range 77, in Burleigh county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that Ranson W. Rockwell wholly failed to break or cause to be broken the five acres of land required to be broken the second year after entry and wholly failed to cultivate or cause to be cultivated any portion of the said tract of land the second year after said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. JOHN A. REA, Register.

WEBSTER & JAMSON, Contestant's Attorneys. 4-9

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., June 19, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver on the 6th day of August, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:

Mary J. Cook, formerly Mary J. Gordon.

Homestead application No. 161 for the sw¼ of section 4, town 139, range 80 west, 5 p. m., and names the following as her witnesses, viz: John Miller, James Emmons, G. H. Rhael and Chas Cook, all of Bismarck, D. T.

3 8pd J. A. REA, Register.

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., June 18, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by William W. Willcox against Edward Thompson for abandoning his homestead entry No. 1139, dated November 10, 1882, upon the ne¼ of section 22, town 139, range 75, in Burleigh county Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

FRANK M. HOSIER, Attorney for contestant. 3 8pd

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., June 25, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver on the 10th day of August, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:

Walter H. Bragg.

Homestead application No. 1,141, for the ne¼ section 12, town 138, range 77 w 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Oscar Ball, M. E. Berridge, William Ford and Joseph Smith, all of Sterling, D. T.

4-9pd JOHN A. REA, Register.

Probate Notice.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, In Probate Court.

In the matter of the guardianship of Bertha S. Smith and J. Frailey Smith, minors.

Notice is hereby given that Wm. H. Smith has filed with the judge of this court, a petition praying for letters of guardianship of Bertha E. Smith and J. Frailey Smith, minors, and that Friday, the 27th day of July, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, being a day of a regular term of this court, at the office of the judge of probate, in the city of Bismarck, county of Burleigh, has been set for hearing said petition, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause why said petition should not be granted.

Dated June 27th, 1883.

CARL T. PETERSON,
4-6 Probate Judge.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., June 23, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver on the 9th day of August, 1883, at 11 o'clock p. m., viz:

Thomas Welsh.

Homestead application No. 171, for the ne¼ sec. 8, town 139, range 79w, 5 a. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Alexander McAskill, Luther Pierce, Jeremiah Mullen and Jack Waldron all of Bismarck, D. T.

4-9 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Timber Culture Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE Bismarck, D. T., June 25, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by George M. Macnider against Charles W. Murray, jr., for failure to comply with law as to Timber-Culture Entry No. 216 dated September 30, 1880, upon the northeast quarter, section 10, township 137, range 79, in Burleigh County, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Murray has wholly failed to break or caused to be broken five acres of the said land during the first and second years subsequent to said filing or at any time whatever since said filing and has otherwise wholly failed to comply with the provisions of the timber culture laws the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of August 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

4-9pd JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., July 2, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver, August 16 1883, at 11 o'clock A. M., viz:

W. H. McKinney.

Homestead Application No. 923 for the sw¼ of section 22, town 138, range 79 west, 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: B. L. Sprague, Jacob Peterson, J. Bates and Martin Anderson, all of Bismarck, D. T.

5-10pd JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Contest.

UNITED STATES Land Office, Bismarck, D. T., July 2, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John Weidt against Jonathan H. Stevenson for abandoning his homestead entry No. 633, dated May 13, 1883, upon the nw¼ of section 2, township 142 n, range 80 w, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 21st day of August, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

HAIGHT & LITTLE, Attorneys for Contestant. JOHN A. REA, Register.

Summons.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh. District Court, Third Judicial District.

John Ludewig, plaintiff, vs Rachel Roberts and Winslow Roberts, defendants.

The Territory of Dakota to the above named defendants:

You, Rachel Roberts and Winslow Roberts, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action, which was filed in the office of said court on the 23d day of June, 1883, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the city of Bismarck, D. T., within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty seven Dollars and Two Cents, besides the costs and disbursements.

Dated June 23, 1883.

JOHN E. CARLAND,
7-13 Attorney for Plaintiff.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., July 17, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver August 31, 1883, at 11 a. m., viz:

Fritz Klawitter.

Homestead application No 859 for the s½ se¼ Sec, Town 138, Range 80 west, 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Frederick Burk, John M. Garrett, Mike Feller and S. J. Ausbacher, all of Bismarck, D. T.

7-12pd J. A. REA, Register.

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., June 22, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Daniel Conners against Daniel W. Evans for abandoning his homestead entry No. 476 dated February 9, 1882, upon the northwest quarter of section 26, town 141, range 80, in Burleigh county Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

7 12 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Timber Culture Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., July 9, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by William E. Waite against John H. Ellis for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 253 dated March 31, 1881, upon the s½ of ne¼ and se¼ of nw¼ and lot 2, section 18, town 138, range 76, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said John H. Ellis has not broken five acres the first year, nor five acres the second year. That he has never broken any amount or caused the same to be broken on said land. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of August, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. JOHN A. REA, Register.

GRAY & GRAY, Attorneys for Contestant. 7-12pd

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., July 13, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver, August 28, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:

Frank Plummer.

Homestead application No. 813 for the nw¼ Sec. 22, Town 139, Range 75 west, 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: W. H. Willcox, Sterling, D. T., James Holly and D. W. Maratta, of Bismarck, D. T., and W. H. Thurston, of Menoken, D. T.

7-12pd JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES Land Office at Bismarck, D. T. July 13, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver August 27, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:

John C. Pollock.

Homestead application No. 2,222 for the sw¼ sec. 14, town 139, range 80 w 5th p m, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John F. Wallace, Frederick Leile, William Morris and G. W. Rasick, all of Bismarck, D. T.

6-11 JOHN A. REA, Register.

NOTICE.

Yesterday morning's TRIBUNE contains the announcement that Mr. Wm. Pye, Sr., offers to sell block 58 of the original plat of the city of Bismarck for $25,000. This is to warn intending purchasers that title to lots 11 and 12 of said block rests only in me.

JOHN DAVIDSON.
Bismarck, June 13, 1883. d3tw3t

J. A. HAIGHT. C. B. LITTLE.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Union Block, corner Main and Third streets.

Notice to Creditors.

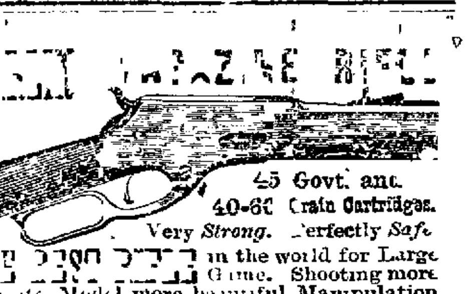
All persons having claims against Amelia Forster, deceased, are hereby required to present the same with proper vouchers to me at my place of business on Third street in the city of Bismarck, D. T., within four months from the date hereof.

Dated July 17, 1883.
7-10 M. P. SLATTERY,
Administrator of the Estate of Amelia Forster.

DR. H. B. McGOWAN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Main street, corner Fourth.

F. FORT & G. L. FORT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
One door west of Postoffice, up stairs

Views of the
YELLOWSTONE,
Bad Lands,
BLACK HILLS
and
Upper Missouri,
Including all points of interest on the line of the North Pacific Railroad, published by
F. JAY HAYNES
Official Photographer N. P. R. R., Fargo, D. T.
Catalogues free.



... in the world for Large Game. Shooting more accurate, Model more beautiful, Manipulation easier, Finish finer, than that of any other rifle.

The public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly.
CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion
L. S. L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."
G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.
Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D.
The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any state.
It never scales or postpones.
Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, AT NEW ORLEANS TUESDAY, August 14, 1883—159th Monthly Drawing
Capital Prize $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion,
LIST OF PRIZES:

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $6000		12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

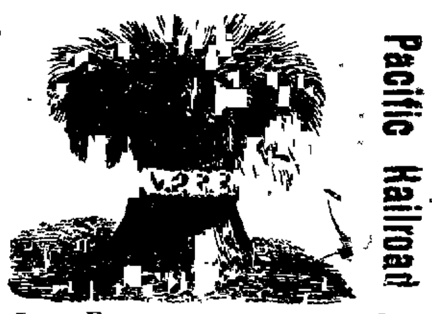
9	approximation prizes of	$750	$6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250

1,967 Prizes, amounting to ... $265,500
Applications for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, or mail addressed only to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS
Cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples and Face Grubs, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sores, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weakness and Irregularities, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia and General Debility.
A course of Burdock Blood Bitters will satisfy the most skeptical that it is the Greatest Blood Purifier on earth. Sold by medicine dealers every here. Directions in eleven languages. PRICE, $1.00.
FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop's, Buffalo, N.Y.

For the best Boots and Shoes in America, and the lowest prices, go to the Chicago Boot and Shoe Store, ... Main St., Bismarck, D. T.
... S. BUS ..., Prop.

FREE TO F. A. M. Beautiful Colored Engraving. Showing the Ancient Temple and Masonic Matters recently discovered in Mexico; also, the large new Illustrated Catalogue of Masonic books and goods, with bottom prices; also particulars of the very lucrative business offered F.A.M. REDDING & CO., Masonic Publishers and Manufacturers, 731 Broadway, New York

The Northern Pacific Railroad

TO THE LAND EXPLORER,
TO THE BUSINESS MAN,
TO THE FARMER,
TO THE MECHANIC,
TO THE LABORER,
TO THE SPORTSMAN,
TO THE TOURIST,
TO THE MINER,
TO ALL CLASSES!
The country traversed by the
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HAS NO EQUAL.
SAVE MONEY
By purchasing tickets through and buying them before getting on trains.
Round trip tickets are sold at all ticket offices to all stations at reduced rates.
Pullman Sleeping Cars between Bismarck and Glendive, and Bismarck and St. Paul: also between Fargo and Duluth. Berths can be secured through S. Davidson, agent, Bismarck
Coupon tickets on sale at Bismarck to all eastern points at lowest rates and baggage checked through.
G. K. BARNES,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul

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—THE—
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OLDEST BEST CONSTRUCTED! BEST EQUIPPED!
And the
NORTHWESTERN FAST MAIL ROUTE
It is the Great Thoroughfare from and to
CHICAGO
And all points in Northern Illinois, Central, Eastern and Northwestern Iowa, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, Central and Northern Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, British Columbia, China, Japan, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, New Zealand, and all principal points in the NORTH, NORTH-WEST and WEST.
With its own lines it traverses Northern ILLINOIS, Central and Northern IOWA, WISCONSIN, Northern MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, and Central DAKOTA. It offers to the traveler all accommodations that can be offered by any railroad. Its train service equals that of any road; their speed is as great as comfort and safety will permit; they make close connections in union depots at junction and terminal points with the leading railroads of the West and Northwest, and offer to those that use them
SPEED, COMFORT AND SAFETY
At CHICAGO it makes close connection with all other railroads at that city. It runs PALACE SLEEPING CARS on all through trains, PARLOR CARS on its principal routes, and NORTH-WESTERN DINING CARS on its COUNCIL BLUFFS and on its ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS through day express trains.
If you wish the Best Traveling Accommodations you will buy your Tickets by this route AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER.
For rates for single or round trip tickets and for full information in regard to all parts of the West, North and Northwest, write to General Passenger Agent, at Chicago, Ill.
All Coupon Ticket Agents sell Tickets by this Line.
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SHORT LINE
The use of the term "Short Line" in connection with the corporate name of a great road, conveys an idea of just what is required by the traveling public—a Short Line, Quick Time and the Best of accommodations—all of which are furnished by the greatest railway in America,
CHICAGO,
MILWAUKEE
AND ST. PAUL.
It owns and operates over 4,500 miles of road in Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota, and as its main lines, branches and connections reach all the great business centres of the Northwest and Far West, it naturally answers the description of Short Line, and Best Route between
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis
Chicago, Milwaukee, La Crosse and Winona
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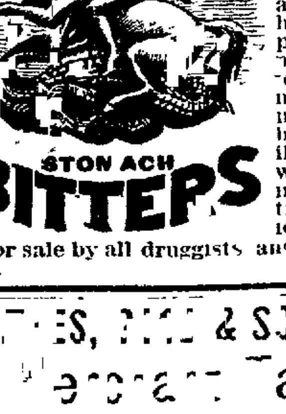
Chicago, Milwaukee, Eau Claire and Stillwater
Chicago, Milwaukee, Wausau and Merrill
Chicago, Milwaukee, Beaver Dam and Oshkosh
Chicago, Milwaukee, Waukesha and Oconomowoc.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison and Prairie du Chien.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Owatonna and Faribault
Chicago, Beloit, Janesville and Mineral Point.
Chicago, Elgin, Rockford and Dubuque.
Chicago, Clinton, Rock Island and Cedar Rapids.
Chicago, Council Bluffs and Omaha
Chicago, Sioux City, Sioux Falls and Yankton.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Mitchell and Chamberlaine.
Rock Island, Dubuque, St. Paul and Minneapolis
Davenport, Calmar, St. Paul and Minneapolis
Pullman Sleepers and the Finest Dining Cars in the world are run on the lines of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, and every attention is paid to passengers by courteous employes of the company.
S. S. Merrill, Gen'l Manager. A. V. H. Carpenter, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. T. Clark, Gen'l Supt. Geo. H. Heafford, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

No time should be lost if the stomach, liver and bowels are affected, to adopt the sure remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases of the organs named beget others far more serious, and a delay is therefore hazardous. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, chills and fever, early rheumatic twinges, kidney weakness, bring serious bodily trouble if trifled with. Lose no time in using this effective and safe medicine.
For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

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372 Jackson St., St. Paul.

BY LOUNSBERRY & LEWEL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, and delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or $1 per month.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One month, postage paid	$ 1.00
Three months, postage paid	3.00
Six " "	5.00
One year, " "	10.00

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for $2.00; six months, $1 25.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town within one hundred miles of Bismarck reached by a daily mail, and is by far the best advertising medium in this part of the Northwest.

The WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a large and rapidly increasing circulation throughout the country, and is a desirable sheet through which to reach the farmers and residents of the small towns remote from railroad lines.

The general eastern agent of the TRIBUNE is A. F. Richardson, with headquarters at Room 5, Tribune Building, New York.

The DAILY TRIBUNE will be found on file at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, and at the leading reading rooms throughout the east.

THE WATER WORKS.

Too much cannot be said of the present arrangement for a water system for Bismarck. The reservoir system is the most economical and in every sense the most satisfactory.

The reservoirs in this instance will be over two hundred feet above the level of the river, from which the water will be drawn. They will supply power that will force water upwards of one hundred feet above the highest building in the city, giving complete fire protection, water for domestic use, for sprinkling streets, for lawns, trees, parks, etc.

The lack of water has been one of the greatest drawbacks of the city, but this difficulty will soon be ended.

There is no water preferable to that of the Missouri river, muddy though it may be. The system of settling reservoirs which will be introduced will give it to the consumer clear and free from all impurities. The engineer who has the matter in charge, Mr. Geo. S. Morison, who built the Bismarck bridge across the Missouri river, and who has had an extended experience in connection with the water systems of the country, is one of the best in the land. He is backed by unlimited capital and will do all that is to be done in the most thorough manner. The fact of his having taken hold of the Bismarck water system will of itself be almost as great a card for Bismarck as the capital location. It will attract the attention of capital and gain confidence for the city.

Pure, health giving water in unlimited quantities within the reach of all, will be a great thing; many thousands of dollars will be saved annually in insurance, but in our ability to allay the dust and provide lawns, and parks, and promote the growth of shade trees, will be found one of our most important advantages.

With an abundance of water within our reach at all times, Bismarck can and will become one of the most beautiful cities in the United States.

Its location is all that can be desired. Rome, with its famous hills, did not present greater variety than it will be possible to obtain on the site of Dakota's capital city. Only water has heretofore been lacking and now that want has been provided for.

THE following sensible and pertinent remarks are clipped from the Milwaukee Sentinel, one of the ablest papers in the land. For truth they will commend themselves to everyone who knows Dakota as the writer does: "Dakota is destined to be one of the great states of the union. The climate is not near as severe in winter as commonly believed. Throughout Dakota the thermometer has averaged at least five degrees higher than in Wisconsin, and the air is so dry that the cold is not felt so much. There is comparatively little snow beyond the line. During the rest of the year Dakota is an Eden. It is surprising that there has been so little speculation in the public lands in this territory. The explanation is that actual settlers are so eager for land that the speculators have little chance at it. It is hard to find a section within a dozen miles of a railroad that has not from twenty to hundreds of acres broken and much of it seeded. The sanguine settler, and every settler is sanguine, fears none of the usual disasters. He believes Dakota will always be exempt from grasshoppers as the Indians tell him that the grasshoppers never invaded Dakota. It is reasonable to suppose that the territory will get through the general western experience, that it will have its boom and its reaction, its backsets and its failures, but Dakota land will always be as productive as any land the sun shines upon. It is a pity that the young men who are wearing out their lives on a small salary could not be planted on the rich lands which the government gives away, but there is no use coming to Dakota without money. Those who have the means of building waterproof houses, to buy farms and implements and live for a year will make money. Others will run the risk of suffering greatly. It is believed before the summer is over every foot of land east of the Missouri river in Dakota will be taken by settlers."

IF a person who passed through this section a dozen years ago should now return he could gaze upon the remarkable change with naught else but feelings of utter astonishment. Then the buffalo, the antelope and the deer roamed over the hills at pleasure unmolested, feeding upon the nutritious grasses, sporting and gamboling in the glad sunshine or contentedly chewing the cud in the graceful shade of the trees on the river banks. The wily Indian guided his fleet-footed pony over the land in quest of plunder and scalps, making forays upon the houses of the widely scattered settlers or hovering like birds of prey upon the trail of the intrepid emigrant. Now all is changed. The country is dotted with the cosy, comfortable homes of settlers, great, wide-reaching fields of golden grain reflect the rays of the summer sun in beautiful hues, bowing obeisance to the passer-by as the soft breezes of heaven salute them with a balmy kiss, and upon every hand evidences of peace, plenty and prosperity present themselves with a distinctness that cannot be overlooked. The air which erstwhile bore upon its invisible wings the thundering tread of great herds of buffalo now echoes with the clanging roar of the railway train, and the buzzing wheels of industry have supplanted the war-whoop of the crafty savage. The solitude of ages has been touched with the magic wand of progress and cities, towns and villages, teeming with wealth and with intelligence, have sprung up upon the virgin bosom of the great west, and, causing a transformation that can be looked upon only with wondering eyes. Every train that thunders over the productive prairies from toward the rising sun brings new accessions to our ranks, and here another decade has flown into the past our entire territory will be covered with the happy homes of those who dared to tear themselves away from the overcrowded east, while our present small towns will have become thriving cities wherein the busy hum of industry is never hushed. Contrasted with the past our country is now wonderful, in the future it will be ten-fold more so.

THOSE contemplating building, particularly of brick, should consider the following facts:

Bismarck, in order to become great, must build up a wholesale trade and manufacturing interests, and affords tenements within the reach of small operators.

To accommodate the wholesale trade at least three-story buildings must be had. They ought to be of brick in order to enable parties carrying the large stocks of goods to obtain reasonable rates of insurance. The ordinary two-story building is wholly inadequate for almost any wholesale business, and important branches of trade are liable to be lost to the city unless provision is made for their accommodation.

The expense of building the third story is but little. The walls and windows are the principal cost. The third story can be fitted up for sleeping rooms which may be cleaned out when the building is wanted for the purpose of trade.

Buildings of this character will always rent to advantage, besides they give a substantial air to the city that is worth everything to it. If used only for store rooms these upper stories will more than pay the interest on the money. They will afford opportunities for manufacturing, too, that will be of wonderful advantage to the city. They are suitable for cigar and paper box factories; for tailor and dress making work shops, and in the manufacture of many things that we now send our money abroad for. What is wanted in order to build up a city is employment for people. Producers as well as consumers are required, and he who opens avenues for employment, or affords facilities for the comfort and convenience of those employed, is a public benefactor. These upper stories will result in advantage to the city in many ways and in every instance will pay good interest on the money invested in them.

The more men ought to encourage the construction of these upper stories if within their reach for the time is coming when every available room will be occupied.

THERE are as yet no signs of a solution of the vexed telegraph question. Both the operators and the company maintain their defiant attitudes and show no perceptible signs of weakening. For the company the path grows darker, as each successive day operators, linemen, battery-men, messengers and clerks desert their posts and fall into the unclaimed ranks of the strikers. A change in the status of affairs must come soon, and public opinion almost universally predicts a gratifying victory for the operators. From the headquarters of the different telegraphic companies come ominous mutterings of discontent, and business men and commercial organizations all over the land are demanding a settlement of the troubles which are clogging the wheels of industry and chilling the life blood in the great arteries of trade.

In commenting on the strike Bradstreet, the most influential commercial paper in America, says: "One cannot go very far wrong in assuming that the telegraphers have had sufficient cause for setting on foot a compact organization for common defense and welfare. Furthermore, we do not believe it possible for several thousand men to act together in this manner without a bond of union in the shape of a substantial grievance. The relation of a telegraph company with its operators is one of mutual dependence. It is believed that had the policy of the telegraph company been a more enlightened one there would have been no difficulty in so caring for the interests of the operators that the return in increased loyalty and devotion would clearly exceed any additional draft upon the wages fund. In subordinating short-sighted for enlightened selfishness the Western Union company has neither conserved its own interests nor those of the public, which, properly understood, are identical. Plainly the way out of the differences between the company and the operators was through arbitration, but this was rendered difficult, if not impossible, by the refusal of the company to recognize the committee of the Brotherhood. Had arbitration been possible there is reason to believe that a compromise would have been effected. As it is, a trial of strength is under way."

IT is not necessary to call the attention of the mayor and city council to the brutal assault made by policeman Stewart upon Frank Martin Wednesday, or to the fact that Joseph Harper, chief of police, who was present, not only did not lift a hand to prevent the assault but instead suggested it and encouraged it.

These men were chosen and paid to preserve the peace of this city, and to protect its citizens from assault, and their property from depredations.

In the performance of their duty, if hired for the position they were chosen to fill, they must have known that they would be ridiculed, and sometimes misrepresented. No policeman ever did his duty and was able to escape these features. They are as certain as sunshine is certain to follow clouds. Efficient policemen are never and can never be extremely popular men, but it seems Mr. Stewart so far forgot himself as to assault a citizen for engaging merely in the pleasant pastime of ridiculing a cop, and that, too, after that citizen had explained that if he did use the language attributed to him he was only joking.

Who are these policemen that they should assume to try, condemn and punish because men offend their majesties in thought or word? What right have they to assault citizens who are not disorderly or accused of crime any more than thieves, burglars or other sluggers?

The sluggers are to be employed, let us call them sluggers, and not place in their hands or on their forms a badge of civil office.

The resignation of these men ought to be demanded at once. There ought to be no official position for men who can so readily forget their duties.

No matter what Mr. Martin may have said in relation to either of these men, the assault can not be justified and will not be justified by any man who cares for the rights of others.

IT is all well enough for the telegraph company to claim that it is able to handle the business presented to it, but the trouble will commence when its stockholders claim the truth. The revenues of the company have been reduced throughout the country fully 75 per cent, and their business has become so uncertain that a single operator can dispose of all that is offered, where half a dozen were busy before, simply because that mode of communication has become too unreliable to be depended upon. Another damage to the company will result from the disposition that is growing to establish rival lines. The attention of the people has been called to the enormous profits realized by the company, and a disposition will be aroused that it will be difficult to control that will lead to unfavorable legislation. As an old operator said last night: Operators are born not made, and it will take years to grow up as efficient a corps of operators as the Western Union had ten days ago.

They cannot afford to have these men unemployed. First because their places cannot be filled with efficient men; second, because labor is capital, and out of this unemployed labor will grow an interest that will wholly destroy their monopoly. The outside interests of the country are suffering, too, and the company will find itself loaded with law suits if this thing is not stopped at a time when the sentiment among those who make juries is not particularly favorable to them.

THE cries of malice being hurled at Dakota's new capital by dissatisfied papers south of us, reminds one of the actions of a pack of hounds seeking for a trail. "Bismarck is dead," cries one which imagines it has struck a scent, and immediately the whole pack take up the cry and their voices blend in unison until it is discovered that the scent is a false one. From another quarter comes the cry: "She cannot raise the proffered bonus!" and off they go again, howling upon this scent until it, too, dies out and is abandoned. "The crazy boom has collapsed and her veins are chilled with stagnation and inactivity," yelps another, and hither-skether the pack flies off again in the new direction to soon find themselves again at fault. And thus the cry goes on day by day, as false as imaginary trails are struck.

In the meantime the fair, busting city pursues the even tenor of her way, gathering power and strength as the days roll by and pushing forward toward her inevitable greatness, unmindful of these feeble yells. Upon the firm, immovable rock of prosperity she is building up and enlarging her confines in a manner that bodes undoubted success. She is marching proudly toward greatness and distinction, keeping step to the inspiriting music of the ringing trowel and the biting saw, and will continue so to march until upon these lovely undulating hills a capital will spring up that will stand forever as a credit to the grandest territory under the sun, and as a monument to the push and enterprise of her people.

THE TRIBUNE was established in 1873—the first paper in North Dakota. It was published as a seven-column folio until a few weeks after the failure of Jay Cooke, when it became necessary to reduce expenses. During the winter of 1873 and 1874 it was published on a quarter medium Gordon folder. In April, 1875, enlarged to a five-column folio, but did not reach its old dimensions until 1878. Five years later finds it a daily printed by steam in one of the best appointed offices in the territory. Now a complete bindery and machinery for ruling has been put in and about fifteen hundred dollars worth of new type added to the job office. The evening paper, material for a complete news and job office, together with the associated press franchise, has been sold to a well known journalist who will be on hand early next week to establish the paper on a firm basis. The office will be located on Fourth street where a building is being erected for its accommodation. The evening paper will be wholly independent of the TRIBUNE, its sale being absolute, and the persons into whose hands it has passed will surely be able to make of it a journal worthy of the capital city.

The paper will be known, probably, as the Bismarck Daily Capital. The publisher will arrive on Monday.

A FRIEND at St. Paul writes that Colonel Inges has no reason so far to fear an unfavorable result in the trial now in progress. It is believed he will remain in the army and continue to win honor for himself and bring credit to the service. Much testimony in his favor has been introduced and more is to follow, and everything points unmistakably to the fact that his errors have been the result of neglect and that he never entertained a thought of dishonesty or fraud. Colonel Inges is a man who cannot be spared from the service. He is one of the best and most gallant officers now under commission and it is sincerely to be hoped that the clouds that now hang about him will be dissipated. He is tried, however, at an unfavorable time. A victim is demanded and it is to be hoped that the downright dishonesty of other officers who have been tried under charges somewhat similar may not affect him unfavorably.

THE Chicago Tribune has this to say about the Mormon question: "Our legislation with regard to Mormonism, as with regard to many other evils, is very spasmodic in character. Last year the whole people were up in arms against Mormonism, and fiercely demanded that the Edmunds commission should put an end to polygamy. This year they have forgotten all about it. The Mormons, however, are not forgetful. They go on recruiting their victims, shipping them over from Europe, and enlarging their borders without interference from any quarter. It must be stopped some time. If not stopped now it will be harder to stop in future."

A good crop on the Missouri slope is now an assured fact. The late generous rains have accomplished wonders in developing the grain, and the farmers tell us with smiling faces that there is now nothing to fear and that a bountiful harvest will reward them for their season's labors. The golden grain is almost ready for the reaper, and unwonted activity will soon prevail throughout the rural districts. A bountiful providence again blesses us with plenty and every industrious and thoughtful citizen feels like thanking the giver of all good that his lines have fallen in such a favored spot as northern Dakota.

THE St. Paul Globe in speaking of the North Pacific terminus at St. Paul says: "Three hundred and eighty acres in St. Paul, with one hundred in the business center, and five million dollars to develop it indicates that the North Pacific means business at this point. Their twenty acres at Minneapolis will give them abundant yard room at that point, but their real terminal work and buildings will be upon the 380 acres in St. Paul."

THE editor of the Chinese American, Wing Chin Foo, who recently challenged the foul-mouthed foo of the Pacific coast, Dennis Kearney, to a duel, thinks that American reporters are too poorly paid and calls upon them to organize and demand more wages. He offers his paper to them as an organ. Mr. Foo is very kind, indeed.

THE expression "Wheatstone" operators, which has appeared in the dispatches regarding the strike of the telegraphers, is derived from an instrument invented in England by a man named Wheatstone, by which a largely increased amount of business can be done by a comparatively inferior class of o[illegible]

THE Fargo Southern has [illegible] name to the Fargo, St. Jo[illegible] The road will run from F[illegible] ville and Worthington [illegible] Dodge. Work will be p[illegible] as possible.

It is claimed that the consolidated [illegible] the revenue districts will be a saving of $200,000 annually.

A CARD

From the Lightning Workers of St. Paul to the Public,

In Which Their Grievances are Set Forth in a Lucid Manner.

And the Duplicity of the Telegraph Company Shown Up.

A Card to the Public.

A great deal has appeared in the press regarding the telegraphers' strike, but very little from the operators' side of the case. That we have grievances cannot be denied. The cause which led to the strike may briefly be told. The Brotherhood claim that their organization is the result of tyrannical and unjust treatment meted out to them during the past ten years. Between 1870 and 1874 two general reductions took place amounting to 25 per cent. From 1874 to 1877, local superintendents and managers vied with each other in economic suggestions. In 1878 the executive committee, seeing the men submit to this process so tamely, became bolder, and announced the famous sliding scale, or general reduction from 5 to 25 per cent, on all employes. Protests were sent from all points but without avail. The company's official journal containing the order, published on the same page showing increased profits. In 1876 a secret circular issued from the executive department, instructing all superintendents to fill all vacancies at $5 less per month. In 1880 the American Union and other competing companies coming into the field, compelled the Western Union to slightly advance salaries in order to retain the service of their best men. But immediately after the consolidation of these companies salaries began to decline. All the brotherhood now ask is a partial restoration of the standard salaries paid before the systematic squeezes were made. The petition presented to General Eckert Monday, July 16, asked for an increase of 15 per cent. on salaries now paid—equal pay for equal work for both sexes. Eight hours to constitute a day's work and seven hours for night. Extra compensation for all labor performed in excess of this, Sunday included. Is this asking too much?

Your readers have been fully and correctly informed as to the reception accorded the men who presented this petition on behalf of the Brotherhood. The quibling and dickering on the part of General Eckert as to the identity of these men was an unbusiness, undignified and ungentlemanly act. The Western Union in not recognizing the committee sent to New York to represent us are wholly responsible for this strike. We believe, had they treated them in a business like manner our troubles would have been settled long ago. No body of men deplore more than we do the present strike and the inconvenience the public and press are put to. But we believe it was the only alternative left us. The report issued through the Associated Press as to the true state of affairs is wholly unreliable. From official statements issued by the Brotherhood at headquarters and private letters from friends here and elsewhere, bears out the statements already made that the Western Union is badly crippled and demoralized everywhere.

Business is not moving with that serenity the Western Union would have the country believe it is. Although they report large accessions to their ranks, the majority filling strikers places are unskillful and incompetent men. This fact the public has found out before this. It is only a matter of time ere the Western Union will come to terms.

Our prospects for success never looked better than they do now. Fresh additions are swelling our ranks, and that from quarters least expected. While we are not over sanguine as to the results of this struggle, yet all are hopeful and firm and will fight it out to the bitter end. Not a single defect has taken place in our ranks and no signs of weakening is perceptible anywhere.

We do not intend to interfere with the railroad operators, a large majority of whom are Knights of Labor, and the balance, although not members, deeply sympathize with us. But should the telegraph superintendents insist upon their operators transacting Western Union business we shall be compelled to call them out also. As far as we can learn everything is going on orderly and quietly. Not a single instance of misbehavior on the part of the strikers is reported anywhere.

The statement made in yesterday's Pioneer Press that the operators of St. Paul office had insulted several ladies who remained with the Western Union is false in every particular. So also are the reports of wire cutting and the canard reporting General Grant's death. These reports are issued in order that the Western Union may win back a little of that sympathy so bountifully bestowed upon the operators both by press and people.

It is frequently stated that telegraphy is such a simple thing and so easily learned that a mere child can acquire the art and become proficient with a few months' practice. The statement is such an absurd one that no person has thought worth while to contradict it. The expert operators today are those who entered the office while young, began at the bottom of the ladder and worked their way from messenger upwards, thereby learning thoroughly step by step every branch of the business. An expert operator can handle easily and with absolute correctness from 250 to 400 messages per day. There are circuits in this office, as in all large offices, where men are kept constantly busy from the moment they enter the office at 8 a. m. until 6 p. m. Deducting thirty minutes for lunch, each of these messages will average fifty cents at least. There is from $150 to $200 per day earned for the company by each operator. How many men are there outside of telegraphy that can earn so much money for their employer? After faithful service, after fifteen and twenty years we receive $70 per month. That is the standard here in this office. True we often earn $10 to $15 extra, but we have very often to toil away into midnight in order to bring our salaries up to that amount. Is the extra compensation a fair equivalent for the physical wear and tear of the system?

We are required to be on duty the next morning at the usual hour, or else what we have earned during the month is deducted therefrom.

[illegible] for a fair day's work is an [illegible] does not seem to apply to our [illegible] to recite one-third of the petty [illegible] operator is subject to by some [illegible] and endorsed by the officials a little higher up the scale of Western Union [illegible] it would fill your paper for weeks. To rebel against unjust discrimination, or to one's manhood, is a rank insubordination. There is no appeal from a manager's decision; his word is absolutely law, even when he knows he is in the wrong. He reports it and for "The good of the service." In all large offices messages are sent and received by numbers; we have known cases where operators in large offices have been suspended for ten days, and right in the dead of winter too, for duplicating or allowing the sender at the other end to duplicate, a few numbers. Truly the life of an operator is not a happy one. We rest our case with an impartial public and the Western Union executive committee. Very respectfully submitted,

The Press and Corresponding committee, Brotherhood of Telegraphers, St. Paul, Minn.

WATER WORKS.

The Artesian Well Experiment Finally Abandoned.

Engineer Morison of the Bridge to Take Hold of the Enterprise

And Put in the Reservoir System—Work to Begin Immediately.

History of the Artesian Well.

After boring down over 1,300 feet into the bowels of the earth and the expenditure of over $19,000 the artesian well experiment at Bismarck has been abandoned. It will be remembered that work was begun on the well last fall. Eight inch pipe was sunk a depth of four hundred feet, when a shale rock was struck of only a few inches thickness but sufficient to prevent the further driving of the pipe. A six inch bore was then made inside the eight inch pipe and eight hundred feet of that size pipe sunk, when another strata of rock prevented further operations with that size pipe. Four inch pipe was then procured and the bore inside the six inch pipe continued until last night, when the company decided to abandon the idea of obtaining water by boring. The experiment has demonstrated the fact that Burleigh county has a deep subsoil. The peculiar kind of clay found at the great depth of 1,300 feet is practically the same as that found seventy feet below the surface, and such a deep strata is indeed remarkable. It may be that a flow of water could be struck by going ten feet further, but it is entirely speculative and the company wisely decided to adopt a sure system—that of reservoirs with the Missouri as the source of supply.

GEO. A. MORISON,

who will be remembered as chief engineer of the bridge, in company with James C. Higginson, has been in the city the past few days figuring on the reservoir system, and yesterday a meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Artesian Well company was held to learn his views of the subject. His proposition is to put in the reservoir system. He said Bismarck was to be congratulated upon the excellent opportunities in this respect. The water supply was inexhaustible and near the bridge was an admirable place for reservoirs, which would give a head to the water of 150 feet in the business portion of the town.

His policy would be to build two reservoirs each 150 feet square and ten feet deep, one for settling while the other was being filled. These reservoirs would have a capacity of 12,000,000 gallons, which, reckoning eighty gallons per day to each person, would furnish water to 15,000 people. The supply could be increased at any time by the building of other reservoirs. The water would be pumped from the river to the reservoirs, and from the reservoirs to the city a twelve inch main would be run.

THE COST OF WATER WORKS

of this nature will be about $60,000. The present company proposes to increase its capital stock to $100,000, the majority of which will be taken by Mr. Morison and his friends. The stockholders in the present company retain their stock which, with the aid of plenty of capital to go ahead and build a complete system of water works, will be of much more value than it could ever be otherwise. Mr. Morison is a practical man, as his work on the Bismarck bridge clearly demonstrates, and it is fortunate for Bismarck that he has seen fit to take hold of this water works matter. He will push the works to completion as fast as possible and hopes to have water in the business portion of the city by January 1st next, and the works entirely completed by July of next year. He will build a system of water works second to none in cities on the Missouri river. Nature having done her part, it only now requires the skill of man to complete the job. An inexhaustible supply of water will be of incalculable value to the metropolis, and that such an event is not far distant, is assured by the fact of Mr. Morison with liberty of means and push having taken hold of the matter.

A BUILDING SYNDICATE.

Six Live Business Men Enter into Bonds and Agree to Build Residences.

Some new building arrangement takes form almost every day at Bismarck. On Monday H. J. Whitley, L. D. Clock, O. S. Mosier, S. H. Emerson, E. A. Lilly, and E. S. Pierce entered into bonds and put up a forfeiture of $500 each, agreeing each to build residences on Prospect Place, west of the Capitol grounds, Bismarck costing from $2,000 to $5,000 each. Whitley will probably build of brick, at a cost of $5,000. They agree to commence these buildings within sixty days and push them rapidly to completion. Their location will be slightly and they will add immensely to the appearance of that section of the city. Special inducements are offered to these building in this locality as to lots and a rebate will be given by Mr. Mason on brick for the first buildings. On every hand the spirit of improvement has gained a foothold, and the forms are materializing in a most surprising manner. Those disposed to croak should do it within the next thirty days, for if they do not they will soon be so bewildered by the changes that are going on for the better that they will be lost in wonder, admiration or disgust with themselves that they can croak no more.

Poor Soul.

A pious citizen of the Wesleyan persuasion, whose upright ways and ability to lead in prayer with masterly grace had endeared him to all the meek and lowly worshippers of his congregation, and whose humble shack looms up on the prairie near Bismarck like a pimple on the bulging brow of nature, is floundering about in a tempestuous sea of trouble, and all on account of his wretched spelling and his being too stingy to patronize the papers when he desires to advertise. A few days since it became necessary for him to look about for a hired girl, and instead of using the TRIBUNE'S "One Cent a Word Column," as he should have done, he wrote the following on a number of cards and stuck them up at various points in his vicinity

HARD GIRL WANTED.

The subscriber Wises too Engaig the servises of A hard Girl for a Fiew Wekes During the Iness of His Wife Apply to ——.

The result can be imagined. His neighbors pass him by with looks of mingled sorrow and shame, and his beloved miniscer looks upon him as a double-dyed sinner far beyond the wide reach of prayer. Life has become a burden to him, and his once bright and honest eye has lost its wonted lustre. The TRIBUNE publishes the item hoping his Christian neighbors may be brought to understand the matter and again receive him into their hearts and confidence.

NEWS COMMENTS.

THE telegraph companies think of importing operators from England.

A NEWPORT belle wears a rubber bathing suit to prevent her from getting wet.

THE New York Journal thinks it should be called the Western Disunion Telegraph company.

WIGGINS' performing snakes didn't take in Bozeman. The people were used to such exhibitions.

DAUPHIN, the Louisiana lottery man, proposes to sue Postmaster General Gresham for $100,000.

VENNOR says we will have frost and snow in the northwest next month. Look out for warm weather.

NEW YORK has a secret society called the Order of Cranks. Its members are politicians and ward loungers.

THE Post-Dispatch says there are 100,000 steady drinkers in St. Louis. What a spirited community!

THE printers' strike at Omaha has come to an end, and the printers failed. Most of the strikers have left the city.

A married man who pays attention to his own wife has arrived at Newport. The poor man is probably insane.

WE are fast assuming metropolitan airs. New York has long been noted for her blue-coated, star-emblazoned sluggers.

LUKE WARM is the name of a Benton bank cashier. He is entirely too chilly to ever get away with the funds of the bank.

MERCHANT TRAVELER: Mrs. David Davis is not especially luxurious in her tastes, but she lives "off the fat of the land," all the same.

AN eastern paper says the telegraphic trouble should be settled in the circuit court. This is the most malicious pun of the season.

THE colored press association at St. Louis resolved in favor of spelling negro with a big "N." Must we also spell koon with a big "K."

THE Boston telegraphers propose to start a new telegraph company with $2,000,000 capital, three-fourths of which is to be held by labor unions.

THE murders in the United States last year averaged two a day; the executions two a week. And yet we wonder at an occasional dose of lynching.

THREE negroes were hanged in Cuba recently. It is gratifying to know that something is at last being done in that land for the elevation of the colored race.

"A PRETTY oasis of unreasonableness in a desert of common sense," is the description of the American girl given to London audiences by Oscar Wilde.

AFTER carefully studying the American dude Du Chaillu has gone home to Europe with his notes and will now write some more about baboons and gorillas.

A ROLLINGSTONE, Minn., boy got in the way of a reaper. He lost his feet, but the machine was stopped before the self-binder tied him up into a sheaf ready for the stackers.

DR. MARY WALKER is standing around Washington with her breeches in her boots and swearing that she will have her position restored to her or she will have official hair.

IT pays to be drily humorous. Henry Ten Eyck White, who writes the humorous "Lakeside Musings" for the Chicago Tribune, gets $60 a week, and plays most of the time at that.

BEN BUTLER'S mother intended that he should become a minister, but the ungrateful son took a directly opposite course and became a politician. Women sometimes guess as wildly as they throw a stone.

THE country is safe. President Arthur drinks old-fashioned home-made buttermilk and smacks his lips over it with an honest simplicity that cannot but inspire confidence.

LIGHTNING has annually killed only about one in a million of our population, and yet nine persons out of ten will dodge and look terribly scared every time a clap of thunder is heard.

A SICK boy in New Jersey asked his mother if God spanked little angels when they were disobedient, and receiving a negative reply closed his eyes and calmly vanished up the golden ladder.

A CHICAGO man recently deceased is said to leave his grave every night and lurk about the dark corners of the city. He is probably endeavoring to elude the skilled body snatchers of that city.

TREASURER DUNN, of Watonwan county, Minn., pocketed $6,155 of public funds and has Dunn gone off on a tour for his health. It would have been decidedly unhealthy for him to remain.

The Minnesota militia have left the encearments of home for the tented field. The old spirit of '76 yet glows with no mistaken lustre in the breasts of the brave defenders of the northwest.

IN its horror over the thought that Oscar Wilde is again coming to America, and coming with a lecture, the country appears to pay no attention to the fact that the cholera is also headed this way.

"SO this is weally Devil's Lake," said a young lady tourist when she alighted at that town the other day. "And whayah does the Devil weside, pway?" And the guide sadly and regretfully pointed to the Pioneer office.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES used one pair of razors for fifty years, but he always kept them securely locked up where the women folks could not get at them to use for checking the vaulting ambition of their seed corns.

THE Chicago Times relates a case of an Illinois couple who have been divorced and remarried three times. Such dogged perseverance as this should be honored with three cheers and a whole cage of tigers from one end of the land to the other.

IN an interview Mrs. Langtry stated that she felt kindly toward the American people. Good! It was feared that some of the delicate allusions to her eccentricities might have offended her, and that she would go off mad and never speak to us again.

MILLS SMITH, of Greene county, Virginia, dropped dead just as he was raising his hand to swear that his tax list was correct. Now that the Lord is giving this matter His personal attention it might be well for certain parties to "look a little out."

DULUTH Tribune: The Bismarck TRIBUNE calls Alfonso of Spain's amour with a court lady "patriotism." Perhaps it was, perhaps it was! But that sort of patronism looks much better at home when they are playing in their own yard than when they are scattered around among the neighbors.

A BLOOMINGTON, Ill., preacher called a fair member of his congregation a "duckess," but after she got through horsewhipping him he confessed that her muscle was like unto that of an Amazon.

"IT is announced that the president will ride a mule into the Yellowstone Park. Isn't that a nice foundation for the head of the American government to rest upon?" Exchange. Have no fears, the president will not ride on his head.

THE eastern papers are somewhat excited over the fact that a wild (?) woman in a semi-nude condition is roaming about a New York forest. Let's see; is Lydia Thompson in this country? It may be the celebrated actress on a summer vacation.

THE Kaw Indians, who thirteen years ago numbered 1,200, are now reduced to 300 diseased wrecks. Thirteen years ago the Kaws became stuck, as it were, after the ways of the white man and began to smoke cigarettes and eat pie. The result is not so gratifying as could be wished.

TWO Illinois lawyers are now the happy possessors of two splendid Illinois farms. A few months since they belonged to two thrifty farmers who quarreled over a dollar and a half pig. Put on your glasses and look up the moral of this story.

TEXAS SIFTINGS:—Several fashionable churches in northern cities have announced that they are closed for the season. Fashionable religion cannot stand hot weather. What it is going to do hereafter, in its unadulterated state, only Heaven knows.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT: There are few things so irritating in this life as to wait half an hour for your adversary at checkers, and then have him look up, as just aroused from a nap, and stupidly inquire, "whose move is it."

A RETURNED missionary, in delivering a lecture concerning the lands in which he had labored, spoke of some exceedingly rugged territory he had visited. He said: "The roads up these mountains are too steep and rocky for even a monkey to climb; therefore, I did not attempt the ascent."

THE editor of the Billings Herald has rubbed up against one of the snaggy corners of life. In a recent issue he tells us that

He rose at morn, and fired with hope
Reached the seductive hotel bar,
They soon found out he had no "soap"
And fired him as high as the morning star.

County Commissioners Proceedings.

JULY 13, A. D., 1883, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present, E. S. Neal, chairman; Wm. Harmon and John Satterlund.

No business coming before the board they adjourned to meet July 14, 1883, at 10 o'clock, a. m. E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

July 14, A. D., 1883, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, E. S. Neal, Chairman; and John Saterlund.

Board adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, a. m., July 16. A. D., 1883. E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

JULY 16, A. D., 1883, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Board met pursuant to adjourned meeting.

Present, E. S. Neal, chairman; and John Saterlund.

The following bills were read and approved.

Wm. A. Beatty, services as superintendent public schools	$190 66
George P. Flannery, county attorney	300 00

Board at 12 m. opened the bids for proposals for a poor farm pursuant to advertisement for the same and adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, a. m. July 17, 1883. E. M. FULLER, County Clerk

JULY 17, 1883, 10 o'clock, a. m.

Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present, E. S Neal, chairman; John Satterlund and William Harmon, commissioners.

Report of last meeting read and approved.

Report of Joseph Hare, justice of the peace, quarter ending July, 1883, read and approved.

The following bills were read and on motion approved:

John Bowen, petit juror May term court	$ 24 10
Emerson & Wakeman, meals furnished jurors by order Judge Hudson	6 00
Wm. A. Bentley, president chamber of commerce, tent for bridge builders	26 50
L. N. Griffin, deputy sheriff case of W. R Evans	5 00
W. H. H. Mercer, deputy sheriff, May term court, 1883	12 50
Joseph Hare, justice court, March 31, '83	42 73
Phelix Bailey, witness justice court	1 10
Bushby Lean, " " "	1 10
E. N. Corey, " " "	1 10
Valentine Schreck " " "	1 10
John Strathers " " "	1 10
Alex McKenzie, " " "	1 10
Thomas Wicht, " " "	1 10
John P. Hoagland, repairs about court house	45 92
L. N. Griffin, services May term court deputy sheriff	144 80
H. H. Day, grand juror May term court 1883	8 10
Y. J. Halloran, petit juror	22 10
E. N. Corey, clerk of district court, itemized bill	398 00
Thomas J. Woods, services as jailor quarter ending July 1, 1883	3 00
John Ostland, horse hire, commissioners and others	35 50
John Waldon, services justice court	10 40
Joseph Harper, " " "	42 00
Wm Gleason, witness " "	1 10
Wm Murphy, " " "	1 10
Herman Schamell " " "	1 10
John McDonald, " " "	1 10
Wm Whitbeck, " " "	1 10
Donald McRea, " " "	8 40
L. N. Griffin, fees witness Justice Court	$ 9 35
Joseph Hare serving justice court ending June 30, 1883	76 50

Board adjourned to meet July 18, 1883 at 10 a. m E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

10 a. m. July 18, 1883.

Board met persuant to adjournment, present—E. S, Neal, chairman John Satterland, commissioners. The following bills were read and approved.

O. H. Beal hardware general fund	$ 14 30
O. H. Beal rope road fund	4 56
L. H. Hatch Petit juror May term court 1883	4 10
E. W Hatch	4 10
I. V. Temble	2 10
Willis M. Hatch	4 10
E. Y. Corey witness fees	3 70
John P. Hoagland petit juror	22 10
J. S. Russell repairing flag staff	30 00
E. S. Neal services as county commissioner quarter ending July 1	60 00
John Satterlund	60 00

On motion the following named person was appointed road supervisors for road in township No 137, 139 and 140 range 80 running north from a point between section 33 and 34 township 139—Peter P. Johnson.

Board adjourned to meet at 10 a. m. July 19, 1830. E. M. FULLER County clerk.

July 19, 1883, 10 a. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: E. S. Neal, John Satterlund and Wm Harmon.

No business coming before the board, they adjourned to meet at 10 a. m., July 20, 1883.

E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

July 20, 1883, 10 a. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: E. S. Neal, chairman: John Satterlund and William Harmon, commissioners.

No business coming before the board, they adjourned to meet at 10 a. m., July 21, A. D. 1883.

E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

July 21, 1883, 2 p. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: E. S. Neal, chairman; John Satterlund and Wm. Harmon, commissioners.

No business coming before the board, they adjourned to meet on Monday, July 23, 1883.

E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

July 23, 1883, 2 p. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: E. S. Neal, chairman; John Satterlund and Wm. Harmon, commissioners.

On presentation of tax receipts for 1882, by Mrs. F. E. Holley, the board being satisfied that she had paid more than was due, on motion, a rebate of ten dollars and two cents ($10.02) was granted, and county clerk instructed to draw a warrant for the same.

Bill of James B. Logan for services in serving notice of election (special) was presented, read and approved, $15.

Board adjourned to meet at 10 a. m., July 24, A. D. 1883. E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

JULY 24th 1383 10 a. m.

Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present E. S. Mead, chairman: and John Satterlund, commissioners.

No business coming before the board they adjourned to meet at 10 a. m. July 25th 1883.

E. M. FULLER. County Clerk.

JUDY, 25th, 1883, 10 a. m.

Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present E. S. Mead, chairman and William Harmon.

A petition for a county road leading south from near Sterling to southern boundary of county, signed by W. H. Batitaw and 13 others was presented and on motion it was resolved that the county surveyor be instructed to locate a county road commencing at a point between sections 29 and 30 township 139, range 76, thence running directly south to the southern boundary of the county.

On motion the following bills were read and approved.

W. O. Ward, labor on river road, road fund	$210.27
Anson Northrup, labor on Apple Creek bridge, itemized bill	653.63
M. L. Marsh, grand juror May term 1883	8.10
C. W Freedy, petit " " " "	20.10
Chas. Cupity groceries furnished Mrs. Sullivan, needy poor	14 78

Board adjourned to meet at 16 a m. July 26th, 1883. E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

From Missoula to Washington.

Col. P. W. Norris, the well-known ethnologist who recently discovered a number of Indian mounds and fortifications north of this city, returned from a trip to Missoula, Livingston and the National Park last evening, looking as hearty and conversing as pleasantly as ever. The colonel has been continuing his work of hunting relics and antiquities, and has met with great success. During his visit to the National Park he noticed marked improvements, which are being pushed forward with energy and expedition by the improvement company which has a lease of portions of that popular fairy land. A large and elegant yet designed hotel, over 400 feet in length, is nearly completed, and the railroad is built to within fifteen miles of the park, with a force which is constructing two miles per day. One of the prominent features of attraction in the park is the Clark's Fork Great Republic mine, which is being developed at a wonderful rate. While the colonel was there he witnessed a single blast which threw out one hundred tons of ore, and he says that the people may expect to hear thunder from this mineral mountain before many months. Mr. Norris is now en route to his home in Norris, Michigan, from whence he will go to Washington. In a few weeks he will be on his way to Virginia to continue and extend his ethnological labors.

A Modern Vault.

Perhaps the best bank vault ever constructed in the northwest, is that now being built by Contractor Swain for Mellon Bros. bank, on the corner of Fourth and Meigs streets. A TRIBUNE reporter called on Mr. Swain yesterday morning and ascertained some facts concerning the design and solidity of the immense piece of masonry. The foundation of the vault is twenty feet deep and ten feet wide by thirteen feet long. The masonry is first-class in every particular, and when completed the mammoth cash box will be as one solid stone. The foundation reaches to the first floor, and there the vault begins. The floor of the vault will be made by first laying large bars of railroad iron, the space between which will be filled with cement, and on this a steel plate about three eighths of an inch thick will be placed to be used as a floor. The sides of the vault are to be constructed with iron bars, walled with about four feet of brick and cement. One of the most interesting and significant features of the vault's construction was the discovery of very valuable sand, which is peculiarly adapted to the manufacture of artificial stone. It is thoroughly impregnated with iron, and the members of the Artificial Stone company have already expressed a desire to purchase the sand removed from the excavation at a handsome figure. Mr. Swain is one of the best contractors in the country, and no better specimen of work can be seen than that in Mellon Bros. building. The vault will be three stories high and perfectly burglar and fire proof. It is the Pittsburg and New York style of masonry and cannot be excelled.

Permanent Section Corners.

The Howard Advance offers the following excellent suggestions: "It appears to us that the county commissioners could do a good thing for land owners in the county for all time to come by making provisions for the permanent establishment of every section corner. This could be done by setting posts firmly in the ground while the mounds and wooden stakes set by the government are still to be seen. After a few years, these will have disappeared so effectually that it will be almost an impossibility in many cases to find any trace of section corners as first established, and innumerable jangles and quarrels between neighbors will be the general outcome. The expense of such an enterprise would be comparatively trifling compared to the benefits which would be derived, and the same could be taxed to the land."

MILES CITY'S FIRE.

Particulars of the Calamity.

Miles City Press, July 23: Miles City was yesterday called upon to mourn for the first really calamitous fire that she has yet experienced. At twenty minutes past four in the morning, the ominous sound of pistol shots was heard proceeding from the vicinity of Main and Sixth streets. Those who responded promptly to the summons saw a dense volume of very black smoke emerging from the side entrance on Sixth street of the Cosmopolitan theatre. In a few instants this was succeeded by flames which poured forth in a dense volume and almost immediately enveloped the entire building. The structure was of a particularly inflammable kind, being built of pine logs, weatherboarded and painted, and containing much canvas scenery and other light material. In a surprisingly short time the fire had spread and communicated to the next building, wiping out George Merritt's lunch stand, as it fastened its grip upon Simons' cigar store.

DANGER IN THE AIR.

In the latter was a large quantity of ammunition packed in cases. Within ten minutes after the original fire-alarm was sounded Mr. Simons' stock of cartridges began exploding, and as the metal chambers began to fly viciously through the air, the crowd of bystanders were glad to fall quickly back. Happily nobody was injured, though we understand that Mr. Sedes was struck by one on the forehead, knocking him down without inflicting any wound beyond a bruise. That nobody was hurt seems remarkable, as the windows of Savage & Sons and Lebchers stores on the opposite side of Main street were perforated with shells. For upwards of twenty minutes the fusilade continued, the steady rattling of the exploding ammunition sounding like the discharge of fire arms in an infantry engagement.

A GRAND SIGHT.

The spectacle was thrilling. The flames from the burning buildings threw out such heat as to render it uncomfortable to stand facing the fire except at a considerable distance. A dense column of smoke bearing in its sooty folds masses of burning cinders and sparks rose straight in the air, there happily being no wind prevailing at that hour. Had there been even a gentle breeze the damage that might have ensued can only be conjectured.

THE SPECTATORS

The whole population of the town was by this time congregated around the locality of the fire the women as terrified spectators, the men eager to cooperate according to their respective capacities in subduing the fiery monster that was striving so greedily to devour their substance. All the force pumps in the neighborhood were actively worked. At Burleigh's store, at Savage's corner, at Miles' & Strevell's and at James Coleman's on Main street, and at numerous points on Park street, gangs of men labored incessantly at the pumps and steady streams were poured upon the threatened buildings on both sides of Main street. When Basinski's large building caught on fire there was another general stepping back on the part of the bystanders as it was understood that a large quantity of ammunition was stored there likewise. But the explosion in this instance, though lively, did not compare in duration with those which had proceeded from the flames of Simons' store.

RESCUING PROPERTY

From the moment of the first gathering of people on the spot vigorous efforts were made to save the property in the stores from destruction. The varied contents of Basinski Brothers bazar like establishment were soon decorating the street, intermingled with mirrors, decanters, bottles and other bar-room appurtences, and drugs and medicines and show cases and chemical appliances, and dentists machinery and a vast amount of miscellaneous goods. In one instance a man was seen to frantically toss into the street a handsome porcelian vase, which was shattered, while another was seen carrying carefully to a place of safety, a wire basket containing three or four lemons, whose suggestion of potential beverages seemed to invest them with special value in his eyes. Quite a large quantity of small stock was in this manner saved from the fire, though no inconsiderable portion of it was badly damaged in handling it.

THE CRISIS OF THE FIRE.

The most earnest and vigorously applied efforts proved inadequate to prevent the extending of the flames through the row of frame structures in which it started. Basinski's store was still burning when the blaze burst forth from W. E. Savage & Co.'s drug store. Happily the great bulk of most inflammable stuff had been removed from this building, though much still remained inside. It speedily became evident that the drug store was doomed and the people's attention was concentrated on Leighton's brick bank building, the east wall of which was being lapped from sidewalk to roof by the devouring flames. Should that wall through any mishap be destroyed, the fire would extend through the rest of the block with little hindrance. The barrier it formed proved, however, more efficacious than showers of water. The plank sidewalk was torn up to prevent the flames communicating with the wood work in the basement. The entire side of the building was bathed in fire. Several times flames were seen crawling along the cornice on the roof, but they died out quickly from lack of material to sustain them. At length the frame of Savage's drug store fell, crashing to the ground, filling the air for a moment with sparks and embers, and immediately the assemblage breathed a sign of relief. The fire had been conquered, and the brick structure had come out of the fierce contest wholly unscathed.

THE EXTENT OF THE FIRE.

It now became practicable to reckon up the damage that had been done. Nine business houses had been wiped out, viz.: The Cosmopolitan theatre, Merritt's lunch room, Simon's segar store, Wright & Durkee's sideboard saloon Haineman & McTiernan's card rooms, Basinski & Bros' store and Savage & Co.'s drug store. All of these were burned to the ground with the larger portion of their contents. The fire spread so rapidly in the tinder-like buildings that little time was permitted for removing the good from inside. In illustration of the rapidity of the destruction we may state that as quickly as he reached the fire Dr. Redd, who occupied apartments over the drug store, the last building to be burned, began trying to save his furniture, but beyond his books and instruments he was unable to rescue anything. The loss was not wholly confined to the occupants of buildings on Main street. The saloons and shops on Park street were emptied of their contents, while the latter were hastily spread out on the Park and returned when the fire ceased. Considerable damage and loss was experienced in this way. Prof Bach had a force of men working heroically at his force pump and was thus largely instrumental in protecting the rear of the burning row. The log house adjoining his premises, in rear of Hebis' barber shop, and occupied by the latter as a sleeping apartment, was burned down, but the steady pouring of water saved the other buildings in that vicinity.

We have not space to record all the interesting incidents of the exciting morning. Everybody exerted himself vigorously in aiding to subdue the fire. Judges, physicians, county officials, clergymen, lawyers and all took their places at the pumps and buckets, and did their utmost. A steam fire engine was sent promptly from Fort Keogh, but the ferryman could not be found and the Tongue river was not crossed until the fire was virtually over.

LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

The following is a list of the actual losses by the fire as near as they can yet be estimated:

E. S. Wolf, Cosmopolitan Theatre	$ 5,000
George Merritt, lunch room	100
Wright & Durkee, saloon	200
Haineman & McTiernan, saloon	1,500
S. Simons, tobacco, etc	500
Basinski Bros	55,000
W. E. Savage & Co., drugs	18,000
B. G. Reed, building	3,000
B. G. Reed, personal effects	400
Wertheimer & Outten, jewelry	1,000
Dr. Dodge, dentist	500
Total	$81,200

INSURANCES.

Basinski	$10,000
Dr. Redd	2,000
Savage & Co	7,000
Total	$20,000

BILL NYE'S BOXING.

As Illustrated by Personal Experience in the Manly Art.

The boxing glove is a large, fat mitten, with an abnormal thumb and a string at the wrist with which you tie it on, so that when you feed it to your adversary he cannot swallow it and choke himself. I had never seen any boxing gloves before, but my brother said they were soft and wouldn't hurt anybody. So we took off some of our raiment and put them on. Then we shook hands. That was to show that we were friendly, and would not slay each other. My brother is younger than I am, and so I warned him not to get excited and come for me with anything that looked like wild and ungovernable fury, because I might, in the heat of debate, pile his jaw up on his forehead and fill his ear full of sore thumb. He said that was all right and he would try to be cool and collected. Then we put our right toes close together, and I told him to be on his guard. At that moment I dealt him a terrific blow, aimed at his nose, but through some clerical error of mine it went over his shoulder and spent itself in the wall of his room, shattering a small hollywood bracket, for which I paid him $3 75 afterward. I did not wish to buy the bracket, because I had two at home, but he was arbitrary about it, and I bought it. We then took another athletic posture, and in two minutes the air was full of poulticed thumb and buckskin mitten. I soon detected a chance to put one in where my brother could smell of it, but I never knew just where it struck, for at that moment I ran against something with the pit of my stomach that made me throw up the sponge along with some other things.

My brother then proposed that we take off the gloves, but I thought I had not sufficiently punished him, and that another round would complete the conquest, which was then almost within my grasp. I took a bismuth powder and squared myself; but in warding off a left-hander I forgot all about my adversary's right, and ran my nose into the middle of his boxing glove. Fearing that I had injured him, I retreated rapidly on my elbows and shoulder blades to the corner of the room, thus giving him ample time to recover. By this means my younger brother's features were saved and are today as symmetrical as my own. I can still cough up pieces of boxing gloves, and when I close my eyes I can see calcium lights and blue phosphorescent gleams across the horizon; but I am thoroughly convinced that there is no physical exercise which yields the same amount of health and elastic vigor to the puncher than the manly art does. To the punchee, also, it affords a large wad of glad surprise and nose bleed, which cannot be hurtful to those who hanker for the pleasing nervous shock, the spinal jar and the pyrotechnic concussion. This is way I shall continue the exercise after I have practiced with a mule or cow-catcher two or three weeks, and feel a little more confidence in myself.

Whose Bones?

Col. Norton in Chicago Sentinel: "Last week, as excavations were being made in the basement of an old house on South Halstead, near Thirty-Fifth street, a ghastly discovery of two human skeletons was made. They were found about five feet below the surface—the one was that of a grown person and the other of a child. Appearances indicated that they had been buried many years ago, though whether by stealth or otherwise no one can tell. The old house was built some thirty-three years ago and has been occupied ever since.

Whose were the bones?

In 1850 that section was away 'out on the prairie.' Mayhap some emigrants to the western wilds were overtaken by sickness and death, and then found an improvised grave.

Perhaps a foul murder was committed and the guilty ones never discovered—proving the fact that 'murder will not always out.'

The bones were taken to the morgue 'for identification' the same as though they were bodies just deceased. From there they will be given a 'christian burial,—but the tears that may have been shed will never fall upon the graves of the unknown skeletons."

They Are Coming.

The number of people pouring into the city is beyond credulity. Every train brings a throng of anxious mechanics, artizans and capitalists, all of whom are looking for business locations, labor or desirable property. The hotels are crowded daily and many of the new comers are settling down in the capital city. The great demand now is for tenement houses, which are being built at a rapid rate, new cottages and dwelling houses coming up in every portion of the town. Gentlemen of experience in commercial centers and in the building of important towns, are sanguine in their belief that Bismarck is to be the great center of all the northwestern commerce from Minnesota into and beyond Montana, to the provinces and south for hundreds of miles. The real estate transfers are increasing steadily, although work has not yet yet been commenced on the capitol or any of the mammoth structures to be erected within the next year, and when the six hundred mechanics necessary for the construction of these numerous edifices, arrive and begin work, the boom will be the greatest and most substantial in the history of the territory.

Bismarck Powder House.

Mr. J. C. Lynah representing the Hazard Powder company of Hazardville, Conn., is in the city, negotiating for the establishment of a powder house near this city. The point chosen as the most desirable is on the Schleman farm, north of the city, and the company's representative, in company with several Bismarckers, rode out to look over the ground yesterday afternoon. Mr. Lynah informed a representative of the TRIBUNE that he intended to establish a large branch house here, making this the distributing point for the northwest, thus bringing a large amount of trade to the capital city which has heretofore been done in the east. Not only are we to furnish the people of the country with life-sustaining merchandise, but will also furnish them with the necessary forces to blow them heavenwards when they become tired of this mundane sphere.

Artificial Stone as Building Material.

The following extract from a letter to the American Architect and Building News, will be read with interest by the people of Bismarck, as the enterprise is being established in this city. The stone used in the Farwell & Co's., building of Chicago, is the same material as is to be manufactured in Bismarck, and it appears that the Chicago people are well satisfied with it:

"Within the last fifty years much attention has been directed to this subject, but more particularly within the last decade. Forty-five years ago there was erected on the north shore of Staten Island, in New York harbor, a stately, battlemented mansion, formed exclusively of artificial stone, familiarly known as "the cement house," every block of which was moulded on the spot. Although a mere stripling at the time, I became deeply interested in the work, and a few months ago visited the spot and found the building not only in perfect preservation, but was told that a master workman, who was recently called to make some alterations on it, was of the opinion that if it was ever demolished it could only be done with dynamite. It's position is upon a high cliff of great exposure and bleakness, the north winds sweeping with unbroken force upon it from over the Newark meadows and the bay of New York for several miles. The walls are thick and constantly hardening with age. As a test of endurance in this climate, no one need ask for anything more conclusive.

But a more interesting, because more expensive and an entirely monolithic building has of late years been erected at Port Chester, N. Y., upon an eminence overlooking the boundary line between the state of New York and Connecticut. This is the palatial residence of Wm. B. Ward Esq. It is built entirely of artificial stone foundation, roof, towers, colonnades, doors, staircases, balustrades, balconies, porches and all. Its construction occupied five years, its cost $100,000, and it has been occupied by the family of its enterprising proprietor since 1876. Its strength may be imagined when we state that when the parlor floor, with a space of eighteen feet, had been laid one year, a weight of twenty-six tons was piled in the middle and left there through the winter, the apparatus arranged for determining the deflection showing only one hundredth of an inch depression. Here is another instance of an elegant private residence standing upon an eminence of unusual exposure, swept by the direct northeasterly gale of Long Island Sound, and thoroughly weather proof and fire proof. An exhaustive description of this building, and of beton generally, is to be read before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at their meeting, to which I refer your professional readers and those interested.

Another interesting building, an immense warehouse, six stories high, and covering an entire square, 360x400, has recently been erected at Chicago, by the well-known firm of J. V. Farwell & Co. The first story of this building is entirely of artificial stone, moulded on the spot, and laid up in the usual manner. The stone is finished with chamfered edges, and has not cost one fourth of the price of limestone or sandstone. I have had the opportunity of examining this work quite recently and find that it has stood the severe tests of the past winter without a check or blemish of any kind. The same may be said of a monolithic retaining wall erected last summer at Fort Snelling, Minn., where a structure of natural stone proved inadequate and had to be taken down.

I could extend this article by further instances of the kind but must be content to simply mention some of the most noteworthy: A section thirty seven miles in length of the Vanne Aqueduct of Paris; an entire Gothic church, with its foundation, walls and steeple, at Vesinet, near Paris; the municipal barracks of Notre Dame, the jetties at the entrance of the Suez canal and at the mouth of the Mississippi; the great mole of Cherbourg; the Port Said breakwater and Mont Cenis tunnel. There is scarcely any limit to the application of this material for building purposes, nor any place where natural stone is now employed where it cannot be substituted with advantage and economy.

Reduced Postage

The two cent postage takes effect October 1st. Postmasters are directed to reduce their supplies to the lowest possible point consistent with the demands of the public and to inform consumers generally of the importance of reducing their orders for three-cent stamps and envelopes so as to cover their actual necessities. Postmasters are forbidden to exchange other denominations of stamps for unused three but are required to accept them in payment for postage. The design for the new two-cent stamp adopted is as follows: The head of Washington in profile, from Houdon's bust being placed on tablet; above the oval surrounding the head are the words, "United States Postage." And underneath the tablet are the words "Two Cents." The stamps will be printed in metallic red. The design for the four-cent stamp and stamped envelope to cover double postage under the new rate will also be issued. The design embraces the head of Jackson similar to that on the present two cent stamp and envelope. The new stamped envelope will be issued at any time after the first of September, and the new stamp at any time after Sept. 1st. Their sale, however before the 1st of October, is prohibited.

Friday's Storm.

The Pioneer Press has the following special telegram from Winona, Minn., in reference to the heavy storm in southeastern Dakota Friday night:

Dispatches received say the cyclone first made its appearance at Hitchcock, between Redfield and Huron. The farm house of J. Geissinger was demolished and his wife and mother killed, and Geissinger and five children more or less injured. The house of Mr. Johnson, one mile south, was blown to fragments. Johnson was dangerously hurt. Mrs. Bowles, mother of Mrs. Johnson, will not live. The house of J. C Peacock, next, was torn to to pieces. He and his wife are unconscious. Twenty other houses were blown down, but no accidents to persons are reported.

Thousands of acres of crops are rained. About Redfield, Dak., all the crops are flat. The storm did much damage at Columbia. Several houses are reported blown down at Lake Benton.

Hail terrific at Sleepy Eye, smashing all the windows in the town on the north side. The roof of the flouring mill was blown off; damage $,000.

Redwood Falls reports rain, but no damage to crops or buildings.

Watertown, Dak., says it is reported between Clark and Frankfort that hail and wind was very severe, blowing down the houses and destroying most all the crops.

Jamestown having tired of waiting and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company having refused to accept the $100,000 bonus to build to that town, has decided to build a road of her own. The Alert believes the scheme practical and says that some who subscribed to the bonus fund offer to double their subscriptions in the event of the road being built by the citizens. The scheme looks as if it might materialize.

NEWS COMMENTS.

WHEN New York fashionables go into mourning they will drink nothing but black tea.

HOPES are entertained that Jay Gould didn't get stuck with a pocket full of trade dollars on hand.

A NEW YORKER calls upon the saloons to issue thousand-smile tickets, and to punch them every time they're owed on.

A WOMAN named Dewing, in Indiana, has given birth to her second job lot of triplets. The mother is Dewing quite well.

EVERY time a dude calls out to his paternal ancestor he feebly mentions the name of a Michigan town, "Paw Paw."

WHITTIER says he never drank a glass of grog, smoked a cigar, chewed tobacco, or swore, but like other men he had his besetting sin. He wrote poetry.

IN Alaska, diamonds are now manufactured at the rate of $1.15 a quart. At this rate even the clerks of second-class hotels can afford to wear at least one priceless gem.

IN speaking of the various candidates for the presidency a territorial paper says: "Their fate rests largely upon the result of the next election." This is a distressing fact.

A WRITER asserts that plenty of sleep will make men strong, robust and healthy. You can obtain a verification of the fact by taking a peep at the policemen in any city.

ELI PERKINS was called as a witness in court the other day and took the oath with great reluctance. He didn't like to monkey with the truth even on the witness stand.

A CHICAGO paper shrieks: "Put the Indians in charge of the war department." Well, it might be possible that they would run it better than it has been run of late years.

IN a Texas high school a young lady was delivered of a valedictory one day and twins the next. Whatever else may be said of the Lone Star state, her educational facilities are away up.

A BOOK is about to be issued entitled "Travels with a Donkey." Can this be the much talked of publication Mrs. Langtry is about to assassinate the long suffering public with? "Oh, Fwed!"

"CHISKA" is the name of a new town in Arizona. Expecting to have it some day immortalized in verse the inhabitants insisted upon some name that would rhyme with "whisky," and hence—

DENNIS KEARNEY was challenged to fight a duel by Wong Chin Foo, New York's Chinese editor, but the sand lot orator's principles would not permit him to be shot by a heathen Chinaman, and he declined.

BEFORE cutting a man's head off in China, the authorities considerately make him drunk. The beauty of this system is that a man can get intoxicated without having a head on him the next morning.—Rochester Express.

ANSLEY GRAY, the temperance advocate, has adopted a new method of impressing his truths upon the hearts of his hearers. After his talks he always gets beastly drunk and holds himself up as a horrible example of the evils of intemperance.

A RESIDENT of Fayette, Mo., named Hooper, offers to produce a man who will swear that Frank James was not present at the Winston train robbery, where Conductor Westfall was killed. The unknown individual lives in the far west, and wants his expenses guaranteed.

GLENDIVE Times: It is a novel sight for the tenderfoot to witness the cowboys driving cattle through the city, to and from the stock yards and along the drives to ranges. With open mouths and astonished gaze they appear as if in a trance at the easy and graceful manner in which the average cowboy handles his broncho while driving cattle.

A DARKEY minister of Greensboro, Ala., is peddling to his congregation a printed "letter from Jesus Christ" at ten cents each. The printer who set it up from the original manuscript pronounces it the worst writing that has struck a composing room since Greeley's death. This is another proof of the oft repeated assertion that great men are always poor penmen.

ACCORDING to the Rochester Post, some one put a small mud-turtle, about the size of a silver dollar, in a bed at a New Jersey hotel and the stranger who was assigned to that room, on preparing to retire, caught sight of it. He at once resumed his clothing, remarking: "I expected to have a pretty lively night of it, but if they're as big as that I don't propose to get in with 'em.

A WASHINGTON correspondent speaks of the arrival of Congressman Joe Blackburn from Kentucky, and says he left home in such a hurry that he failed to take along the needful change of linen, and telegraphed to his family to send him some clothing. When the message arrived there was no one to fill the order but his ten-year-old daughter. Her reply shows of what a wardrobe in that section mainly consists, leaving out the shirts:

"Dear Papa: I have sent all the wearing apparel I could find—seven shirts, one bowie-knife and three pistols."

The Rain.

What blessings are sent with a shower, when it comes in all its gentleness and moistens the earth for the hard toiling husbandmen; when it pours down in cooling torrents to quench the thirst and renew the smile of earth, and tells the westerner that his travels from the barren east to labor in the occident are not in vain. A week ago there was some little alarm of a drouth and the weak-hearted were on the giddy heights of fear and uncertainty, ready to topple over and go down to despair, but those who have lived here and become acclimated, were confident that the Missouri valley would maintain her reputation and bring forth a bountiful crop, and their confidence was not misplaced. The rain has been pouring down at intervals, and the crops have recuperated to such an extent that even the most chronic croaker of a few weeks ago is now a loud boomer for the country. Sunday night's shower was worth a million dollars to the Missouri valley alone, and the growing grain is now safe from drouth. Farmers visit the TRIBUNE office almost daily, many of them coming from a distance of over thirty miles, and all have the same encouraging story of healthy crops and a large yield. This is the most promising and reliable evidence of prosperity a country can produce, for if there is the least symptom of a failure of crops the farmer is the first affected and invariably the first to complain. The fact is, the people of the Missouri valley and all over North Dakota, have reason to rejoice and give praise for the bright prospect of an abundant harvest, and those unfortunate enough to live in other states—in the land of the cyclone and blizzard, the home of the flood and the drouth, should pull up stakes, cases, baggage and come with the mighty army which is constantly moving toward the setting sun. There is room enough for all in this great, broad northwest, and the only wailings heard within its limits are those sent up by the few straggling dudes, who have strayed away from home and are being distanced in the race for fame and fortune by the shrewd, practical men of the country.

Rev. Sloan's Church.

As announced in Sunday morning's TRIBUNE, a special train left Bismarck at 10 o'clock on that day carrying a large number of Bismarckers to Mandan to attend the dedication of Father Sloan's Presbyterian church. After a pleasant ride across the great iron bridge, and over the green meadow, the train halted at Mandan and the occupants of the train proceeded to the beautiful church building which has been built through the energy and zealous labors of Father Sloan. The ceremonies were opened with prayer and the singing of a hymn. Rev. Sloan then introduced Rev. Dr. Sample, of Minneapolis, who prefaced his remarks by saying that eight years ago from the beautiful heights of what the Mandan people were pleased to call their capital city of Bismarck, he viewed with entranced wonder the lovely valley of the Heart. On the west side of the river no habitations were then in sight except the bastioned Fort Lincoln with her soldiers and frowning cannon, over which the stars and stripes coquetted with each passing breeze, and perchance where now stands the growing town of Mandan was pitched in stolid silence the wigwam of the red man. Now all had changed, and he was glad that his mission was to preach the dedicatorial sermon of such a beautiful church in so prosperous a country. The sermon was eloquent and scholarly, and at the close the Rev. Thompson, well-known as a Bismarck pastor, was introduced, and as the secretary's report showed that there still rested upon Father Sloan's shoulders a debt of about eight hundred dollars, Mr. Thompson's remarks tended to loosen the purse strings of the audience. On the final count, after the taking of a collection, it was discovered that nearly a thousand dollars had been contributed, the surplus above the church debt to be used for the purchase of a bell. The Rev. Sloan thanked his many friends in Mandan and Bismarck for their appreciation of his many years of labor in the vineyard's of the Lord.

At 12:30 the good Bismarckers were again on the train with their return tickets in hand, and with a rush and a whirl, dashed across the great bridge, up to the Bismarck depot and to their respective homes, feeling that they had done their duty to God and "Mandan."

BURLEIGH COUNTY ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The present board of county commissioners are doing more in the way of constructing bridges and opening county roads than all that has heretofore been done in the county, and what is more, the work is being well and substantially done. There is absolutely no chance for unfavorable criticism either as to the character of the work or location. The timber used in the frame work of the bridges is all sound, square timber, well bolted. The abutments are of oak filled with stone, and the approaches are properly graded. The skilled labor and the material is being paid for from the road and bridge fund, while the grading is being done, by contribution to some extent, and by a judicious application of the poll tax. Fully three thousand dollars in poll taxes and contributed labor has already been expended on the Washburn road, which follows up Burnt Creek along and under the bluff, near the Missouri river, crossing the creek on the claim of W. G. Smith, where a bridge costing about six hundred dollars, is now being built. The deep ravines south and north of Wogansport have also been bridged, one at a cost of about $50[illegible], and the other $5[illegible]. It has become necessary to rebuild the Painted Woods bridge which was condemned by the military authorities last fall, and the rebuilding will be done in the course of the summer, the location of the bridge being changed to a better site. The bridge has never been regarded safe, and the approach was simply fearful. This will cost about $3[illegible], as only the plank can be used in the new bridge. A bridge costing about $6[illegible] is being put in on the Fort Yates road near the Stark Farm; another at Field's, costing about $[illegible]0; another north of Menoken, costing $50[illegible]; and another west of Menoken, costing $5[illegible]; and still another near the Hayes farm, costing $5[illegible]. The Turtle creek bridge, built last summer, is in bad condition; it is not regarded safe and the approach to it is simply terrible. It is all a team ought to do to pull an empty wagon up the long steep hill. But that bridge is now in McLean county, and nothing can be done with it except upon the motion of the citizens in that locality. It will have to be rebuilt and its location changed. The banks are cashing the road and bridge fund warrants at 95 cents on the dollar, so that the work is being done on pretty nearly a cash basis.

The facts above given in relation to the roads and bridges north of Bismarck are gleaned from personal observation and examination, and after investigation the writer is of the opinion that the TRIBUNE criticisms on the Painted Woods and Turtle creek bridges last fall, were none too severe.

All through the county thorough work is being done on the roads, and many new culverts have been put in. The commissioners could not use their private funds more judiciously than they are using the people's money in public improvements, and the work they have already done, even if they were to do no more, would prove a lasting monument to their integrity and discretion.

Lightning Strikes.

During the thunder shower Sunday night the Western Union telegraph office, and in fact the entire TRIBUNE block, narrowly escaped destruction by lightning. The crash of thunder of which everyone in the city has a distinct remembrance was the result of a flash of lightning which followed the telegraph wires into the Western Union office, where it played tag with the instruments and all its imaginary playmates, leaving charred wires and a badly burnt window frame to give notice of its visit. No one was in the room at the time. Mr. Cramer, who was awakened from his slumbers in the signal service office, which adjoins the Western Union room, rushed in and extinguished the fire, which was rapidly spreading about the room. But for the timely action of Mr. Cramer the entire block might have been destroyed. The lightning as well as the operators is striking on the Western Union, and the Lord is with the strikers thus the company has been treated to two strikes—once by operators and once by God.

EYN-UL-MOLK'S HAREM.

Flattering Reception to an English Physician by his Persian Wives.

How the Females were Dressed—Plump Good-Looking Girls and Lots of Them.

Talk With the Eunuch.

Dr. C. J. Wills, an English physician who has resided in different portions of Persia for over fifteen years, has written a very readable book on the manners and customs of the inhabitants, entitled "The Land of the Lion and the Sun." The following extract will be found exceedingly interesting. He had reached Teheran and had been summoned to a nobleman's house to prescribe for one of the inmates who was ill. On entering, a eunuch conducted him to an inner apartment, exquisitely furnished, where he was requested to wait, a water-pipe or kalian being given him to while away the minutes. He says: "Suddenly the curtain at one of the doors lifted and two ladies entered, aged about sixteen or eighteen years. I must acknowledge I was unprepared for such a free

DISPLAY OF LOVELINESS,

as it was the first time I ever saw Persian ladies in their very becoming, if slightly indelicate, home dress. Their feet and legs were bare, their skirts were bouffes with a number of under-skirts such as is usually seen in the ballet on the operatic stage, but instead of these undergarments being white and gauzy they were of silk—in the one case pale pink, in the other pale blue—with gold patterns on them, and these voluminous skirts barely reached the knees. Each lady wore a zouave jacket of bright colored gold embroidered velvet, with tight-fitting sleeves, which buttoned from the elbow with a multitude of of small silver buttons—but these buttons were not worn under the jacket, that left, I am sorry to say, nothing to the imagination. Each lady had a gold-embroidered silk kerchief over her head, fastened by a brooch at the chin. Both were plump good looking girls, both giggling and full of fun. The one who was supposed to be ill had not colored a very

ROSY PAIR OF CHEEKS,

the other was heavily rouged. Their eyelashes were darkened with antimony, but their eyebrows were unpainted. The Persian woman's eye is usually very dark and large, and the painting of the edges of the lids produces a very languishing effect.

After talking to the eunuch for some minutes, in which the old fellow was evidently calling these very gushing young ladies to order, they suddenly plumped down on their knees in front of me and compelled me to feel both their pulses, look at both their tongues, examine their throats, and a second time to feel their pulses at the other wrists. As I understood very little Persian, and neither they nor the eunuch anything but that language, it was very difficult to make out what the matter was. One thing was very certain, they looked upon the whole matter as a very good joke, and seemed inclined to torment the eunuch and make great fun of me. At last one lady showed me a flea bite on a very round and shapely arm, which literally jingled with glass bangles and gold bracelets. As this was the most serious symptom I had seen I began to think I had better retire, when tea was brought in by a young negress.

The ladies,

THE EUNUCH

and myself all partook, but the two ladies did so with shrieks of laughter, in which the negress joined. Suddenly a cry of 'Aga! Aga!' (the master) was raised, and I saw Eyn-ul Molk (eye of the state) coming up the garden. The two indiscreet ones became at once staid matrons of the severest type. They sprang to the other side of the room and drew their handkerchiefs, or rather the corners of them, over their faces, leaving the eyes alone visible, and the young negress who had brought the tea, became a statue of propriety in ebony, pulling her big print veil over her mouth till she looked a living bolster. The old nobleman came in and I was again to feel the pulse of the patient and look again at her tongue. But nothing but her eyes and tongue were now visible, and both ladies pretended to look upon the infidel doctor with horror. They answered their husband's questions in a whisper, and in a few minutes I followed Eyn ul-Molk to the "ocruni," or general apartments. I now managed to find out that the fair sufferer had that morning, very early, had a slight attack of intermittent fever, and with the help of the interpreter, I said I would prescribe on getting home. The farewell pipe was brought, and I retired I trust, respectfully."

THE CROPS AND WEATHER.

The crops of North Dakota are improving immensely under the influence of the cool weather of the past week. Showers have also been frequent and there is every reason now to suppose that the wheat crop throughout North Dakota will be a fair average. In some localities it will be as good as the best last season, on an adjoining farm perhaps but half a crop. In some instances the grain stands over three feet high, is well headed, and well filled; in others while the straw is short the head is well filled. In some fields there are spots where the grain is entirely destroyed. These spots are not extensive, however. A close examination leads to the conclusion that the yield of wheat will average from twelve to fifteen bushels to the acre. Oats will average from twenty-five to thirty bushels. These are low averages compared with 1882, but the prices are certain to be so much better than last year that the profit from the crop of the county will be greater. The quality of the grain will be No. 1. The hot weather occurred before the grain reached the the point where it could be blighted by heat. During the season when it was filling and maturing it has been cool and grain that was at first regarded as hopelessly injured will yield a good crop. The acreage over last year is increased fully forty per cent.

The writer within the past week has visited the country fifty miles north of Bismarck, east to the Red River and south to Minneapolis. The crops in the James and Red River countries are no better than in the Missouri river region. There is more room for improvement, however in the Red River valley as the crops are later in that region, but they were ten days ago in far worse condition than ours.

One fact is very noticeable: Where deep plowing was the rule the crops were uninjured by the drouth. It is only on the two and three inch plowing that the moisture became exhausted and the crop suffered permanent injury. The crops on last year's breaking, where put in properly, are also good. If the lesson of this year leads to more common sense in agriculture and to more attention to stock growing great good will result.

Corn generally promises a good yield. The best corn seen on the long trip mentioned above was on the farm of Lorenzo Merry at Oak Point, thirty miles above Bismarck. It stood waist high a week ago. The best wheat was on the farm of Geo. W. Johnson at Painted Woods. Oats have suffered more than wheat. Potatoes are backward but the indications now are that the crop will be much above the average.

The injury to the crop is not local to North Dakota. It extends in one form or another to all portions of the country. In regions south it results from hail; in Ohio and Indiana from excessive rains. C. W. Freeze who has just returned from northern Ohio says it rained fifteen out of the seventeen days he was there, and that farmers abandoned their reapers and were forced to use the cradle for harvesting, while much of the grain is fairly rotting in the shock.

The barley harvest has already commenced at Bismarck and oats will be generally ready to cut during the present week. Wheat has two weeks yet in which to recover, and if the present weather continues as it doubtless will it will make wonderful strides.

An Inhuman Monster.

A report reaches us that E. E. Allison, a hanger-on at Fort Buford, was, a few days since, arrested by authorities at the post, on the charge of committing the crime of incest with his thirteen year old daughter, and taken to Poplar, where the trial was in progress at latest accounts. If this be true no penalty is too severe to punish him for so hideous a crime. We will give further particulars in our next issue.

Deputy U. S. Marshal A. G. Ayott, came in yesterday with scout Allison as a prisoner. Allison was bound over by U. S. commissioner Woodbridge, of Poplar creek, for committing rape on his half-breed daughter. Allison is a disgraceful scamp, not above any crime, and will no doubt get his just deserts for his fiendish act.—Glendive Times.

This man might have been arrested for rape on the Fort A. Lincoln reservation. Proof was abundant but it seemed to be in the family and no one cared to touch the nasty case. It was Allison who was used to destroy the reputation of Major W. T. Hughes and family and for attack upon H. S. Parkin. It was Allison who offered escape to Brave Bear if he would divide with him the proceeds of the Johnson murder and robbery. It would take volumes to record all of the vile deeds of this monster and yet he was used by one claiming to be respectable and bearing a commission from the United States, as it seemed for no other purpose than to betray and injure.

Nuggets.

There are said to be 17,500 striking telegraphers.

The 11,006 striking iron-workers of North-Staffordshire, England, returned to work.

Three boys in Syracuse have been sent to the house of refuge for stealing one cigar.

The exposition building at Louisville will be lighted by 4,600 Edison electric burners.

Tom Thumb was afraid the doctors would dissect his body. His body will be walled in solid masonry two feet thick.

Ben. O'Neil, a bookkeeper in the employ of Wilford & Northway, St. Paul, has received a letter from New York announcing the death of an old sea captain, a friend of Mrs. O'Neil's accompanied by a draft for $996,000 on a New York bank, which amount was left her by the deceased.

A Large Deposit of Bog Iron Ore.

Helena Independent: Messrs. Carrier and Bullock have a deposit of bog iron ore near the head of Buffalo creek, in the Red Mountain country, about ten miles from Helena, which ought in time to bring the owners a good stake. The deposit lays in a gulch which puts into the creek above mentioned, from the north, and so far as surface explorations have determined, it is between 200 and 300 feet wide, and about 600 feet long. Its depth can only be estimated, as it undoubtedly rests on bedrock, and no shafts have been sunk deeper than eight or ten feet. The deposit has been examined by several who are experts in such matters and pronounced excellent for smelting purposes. The owners think the supply is amply sufficient for the requirements of that rich quartz district.

THE Brooklyn bridge is not a paying institution.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., was named after Breuckelen, Holland.

BISMARCK'S PROGRESS!

The Last Two Months Consumes Nearly a Million Dollars

In the Building Boom of the Young Capital City.

Facts Which are Incontrovertable and Speak for Themselves.

The Hammer and Trowel Doing Their Mighty Work and

Mechanics, Artists and Laborers Pouring Into the City.

Some Interesting Reading.

A TRIBUNE reporter drove about the city yesterday afternoon for the purpose of ascertaining as nearly as possible the number of buildings and amount of improvements which have been promoted during the present season, and especially since the location of the capitol, as will be seen by the list of buildings given below, which are but a part of the improvements Bismarck is

PUSHING FORWARD

at an almost incredible rate. Among the principal buildings to be mentioned, is, of course, the capitol, upon which work will be commenced in a few days. It has been described in the TRIBUNE heretofore, and will cost without a cent's worth of furniture or extra embelishments in its simple nakedness, at least $300,000, and

FROM ITS LOFTY DOME

on Capitol Hill, the landscape can be viewed for seventy-five miles in almost every direction. Next in order may be mentioned

THE PENITENTIARY

the material for which is already being placed upon the ground. This magnificent structure is being built east of the city, and three wings now under construction, will cost $50,000. It is to be of brick with stone trimmings, heated by steam, and will be provided with cells for 140 prisoners.

THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING,

designed after the Cleveland school, will soon be in process of erection, and will cost when completed about $30,000. It is to be completed in time to be occupied at the opening of the winter term of school, and will be an ornament to the capital city.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

block, on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, will be one of the finest edifices in the territory. The contract for its construction will be let in a few days and soon its high walls will rear proudly above all the surroundings. It is to cost $55,000, will be three stories high, with a basement and furnished with all the latest improvements and conveniences.

On the corner of Main and Second streets several enterprising parties are now erecting the

DAKOTA BLOCK,

a large three story building, seventy-five feet front, with a deep basement, at a cost of $30,000.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

company are arranging for the erection of a three story brick block on the corner of Fourth and Meigs streets, which will have a frontage of seventy-five feet and will necessitate the expenditure of about $35,000. This bank is newly organized, and having in its organization enlisted some of Bismarck's staunchest business men as well as such representative men of our neighboring states as Mr. E. McMahon, of Jefferson, Wis., will be put in operation with promptness and dispatch. Opposite this building on the north

MELLON BROS

have already built a temporary bank structure at an outlay of $1,500, and will ere long adorn the moneyed center of the city with another splendid brick block, at an estimated cost of $20,000.

Messrs. Slattery and Comer have just commenced operation on a brick building north of the Merchants Hotel which it is estimated will cost $7,000.

The reporter after glancing about in the business part of the city made a survey of the residence portion, finding

SCORES OF FINE DWELLINGS

going up and carpenters, masons, laborers and contractors were found in every nook and corner. The following is a list of the most important dwellings now being constructed:

Shed Lambert has now enclosed a beautiful dwelling on Ninth street, McKenzie & Coffin's addition, cost $5,000.

Mr. Ferson, formerly of Chicago, is having three tenement houses constructed in Sturgis addition near the fair grounds at an aggregate cost of $3,000.

Three dwellings east of Twelfth and north of Meigs street, $2,000.

North Pacific second addition, Tenth street, John Carland, three cottages, $3,000.

In North Pacific second addition, on Tenth street, Russell & Beardsley have laid the foundations for a neat residence to cost $1,500.

Fishers' addition, Matthew O'Brien, residence, $2,500.

John Carland, Esq., has laid the foundation for a $2,000 dwelling on Ninth street.

James McDonald, Eighth street, residence, $1,600.

Matts Glineburg, Eighth street, residence, $700.

Mrs Hiel, Eighth street, residence, $1,600.

House on corner avenue C and Eighth street, $700.

Ed. Sloan, corner Eighth street and avenue D, two houses, $1,400.

P. H. Johnson, Seventh street, two houses, $5,000.

Messrs. Whitley and Watson, between Sixth and Seventh streets, three fine dwellings, $12,000.

Mr. Eppinger, corner Fifth street and Avenue D, foundations being laid for a $6,000 residence.

Oscar Will, corner Avenue C and Sixth street, residence, $800.

John O'Shaughnessy, corner Fourth street and Avenue A, cottage, $500.

Thomas Fortune, corner Second street and Avenue A, residence, $1,800.

Rev. J. G. Miller, residence, Fisher's addition, $4,000.

Mrs. Wm. Ives, corner Third street and Avenue A, dwelling, $2,200.

Mayor Raymond, Third street, two tenement houses, $2,000.

Haight & Little, McKenzie's addition, residence, $1,200.

H. H. Day, Avenue A, North Pacific second addition, residence, $3,000.

Mrs. Wm. Cooper, corner Avenue A and Third street, $2,000.

Bismarck Artificial Stone company's building, Third street, $500.

J. W. Ford, Fifth street, real estate office and residence, $1,500.

Chas. A. Galloway, Fourth street, residence, $1,400.

Frank Bowles, Fourth street, residence, $1,200.

John A. McLean, Fifth street, three neat cottages, $3,500.

Mrs. Susan J. Petts, Fifth street, two cottages, $2,000.

Mrs. Lyons, Ninth street, two cottages, $1,600.

Charles Lewis, Main street, residence, $1,200.

Mrs. Curtis, Meigs street, near Second, residence, $1,000.

Messrs. Cressy and Robinson, corner Sweet and Tenth streets, two cottages, $1,200.

J. H. Thompson, block 77. Ninth street, residence, $500.

Mrs. Needham, Fifth street, south of track residence, $900.

Wheeling about and taking a second look at the business houses erected or projected this season, the reporter noticed the Fourth street furniture store of J. C. Cady, which is now entirely enclosed, and will when finished, have cost at least $4,000. On Main street opposite Central block is a large and

NEATLY-DESIGNED BUILDING

now enclosed, that will cost $5,000. It is to be used as the headquarters for the governor, capital commissioners and public officers while they are in the city until the capitol is completed.

An addition of twenty-five feet frontage has been built to the Pacific hotel, costing $3,000.

Malloy and Hunt have just completed a large three-story business block on Sixth street, having expended in its construction over $8,000.

The building for Bragg, Smith & Co.'s spice mills, south of the track, on the corner of Sweet and Tenth streets, is nearly completed and will cost $8,500.

Over $5,000 have been expended in the lumber sheds of Edwards & Bradford and Jefferson & Kasson, while at least $10,000 were used in putting the former company's mills in operation.

Within the last two months over $5,000 worth of improvements have been made in Bly's brick yard, and as much as $10,000 has been added to the pay roll, bringing a large number of laborers into the city, many of whom have brought their families with them and are becoming permanent residents.

At the river depot was presented a scene which would command the admiration of even the most sluggish-minded dude, and any enterprising aggressive Dakotaian would be willing to walk twenty miles to witness the operations in that

BUSTLING LOCALITY.

There is a warehouse over 600 feet long into the building of which $25,000 has been put this spring, and adding to this the improvement of side tracks leading to it and the necessary minor conveniences about the immense store room it is a low estimate to say that $30,000 has been expended in improving the landing and its facilities. Add to this list the numerous small buildings in the suburbs of the city, which are not included, the $2,500 Lutheran church, the $1,500 improvement to be made on the Baptist church and scores of little shacks which the reporter overlooked in his hasty skirmishings and you will have a total of

NEARLY A MILLION DOLLARS

in building improvements alone, all done this season and the greater part of them since the location of the capital here. Now, if the papers which have been so bitter in their jealous accusations that Bismarck is "dead" and her boom vanished forever, will be courteous enough to glance over this statistical account of improvements, they may be able to inform their readers that the capital city of Dakota

IS STILL ALIVE

and her banner floats as high and unsullied as the day she was made the recipient of the honors so nobly won. The sum total of improvements enumerated in this article alone is $630,700 and when the large number of buildings omitted and projected are added to this, the amount will swell to nearly a million dollars, all of which has been put into or contracted for buildings within the last two months. Every train brings laborers and mechanics and before another year the population of the city will be more than doubled.

BALTIMORE'S [illegible]

Oriole Summer Night's Carnival Which will Be a Series of Striking Novelties.

Something of the Unparalleled Programme Which is Being Arranged.

Baltimore evidently takes to mystic pageantry and its attendant splendors with a vim equal to that manifested in Mardi Gras jollities in New Orleans, and an enterprise never before equaled anywhere in such sort of thing. The preparations for this year's festivities, which will embrace the three days from September 11th to 13th inclusive, have already been actively under way for two months or more. In the way of a pageant, it would be difficult to imagine a more extensive or brilliant programme than that laid out. The number of tableau cars will be double that ever before attempted in any single parade elsewhere, and in dimensions, gorgeous construction and superb finish will certainly bear off the palm of the world.

The wonderful strides which have of late been made with electric light will be turned to striking advantage, as this character of illumination will be introduced in many novel forms. The first night's display, made in honor of the arrival of Lord Baltimore, will be as unique as it will be magnificent. It is proposed to arm the military with electric lights in at least ten different colors; to place the powerful electric focus light at many points; to fairly turn night into day, and in many more ways make the night a memorable one.

The feature of this year's Oriole will be the night displays, and it has well been termed a Summer Night's Carnival. As usual, the B. & O. is foremost in making every possible arrangement for the transportation of its patrons, and in nothing will there be a facility lacking to insure the utmost comfort and complete satisfaction. The rates by the Baltimore & Ohio will be down, way down, and the limit of time on round trip tickets all the most exacting can demand. It will be well to jot down the date in some convenient place—September 11th, 12th and 13th.

ONE season's bearing of an apple tree at Fauquier, Va., has made a forty-gallon barrel of brandy.

NEWS COMMENTS.

"This looks very much like a severe electrical storm!"— Western Union directors in chorus.

THE postoffice lottery order is throwing an immense business into the hands of the express companies.

AN Iowa tramp left the small pox with a family who gave him his dinner. Even tramps can be generous on fitting occasions.

BEING mistaken for a ghost and shot at five times, convinced a Vermont man that he'd better quit wearing his white suit after dark.

MARRIAGE has recently made a Pennsylvania lady the mother-in-law of her brother, her daughter-in-law being older than herself.

A GRAND FORKS paper publishes an article headed: "Husbands and Mules." The ladies of that city must feel highly complimented.

A YANKTON hotel keeper was struck on the cheek by lightning the other day. It didn't seem to annoy him much.

MR. SWEET SINGER SANKEY, the TRIBUNE can now answer your query. The harvest will be a handsome yield of "No. 1 hard."

GENERAL SPINNER announces that he learned to write that hysterical signature of his in just three months' time. What remarkable aptitude.

A NEW YORK CITY paper complains that the law is getting so strict that a boy cannot throw a soda bottle at a Chinaman without being arrested.

To SHOW that Indians appreciate historionic talent, it may be stated that two Reno squaws purchased tickets to hear Janauscheck's "Mary Stuart."

THE youngest editor in the world is but 11 years of age. Such hardened propensities in one so young is enough to make the angels weep a trifle.

THE new colored cadet at West Point is quite popular with his classmates. He weighs nearly two hundred and is a shoulder hitter from some distance back.

YESTERDAY a fire broke out in Liposyentmiklseva—Oh heavens! That name can never be spelled in English. Anyhow, there was a fire there yesterday.

THE Western Union company should lay in a cargo of Ayer's pills. They would then have plenty of operators on hand for emergencies like the present one.

Now, if it was the nickel that was boycotted they could be worked off on church contribution boxes, but a whole trade dollar! Oh, this is too much! Too much!

"THE Discussion of a Family Scandal" was the subject advertised by a San Francisco clergyman. The house was crowded, and he talked about Adam and Eve, the clerical brute!

THE Mormons look for democratic aid in perpetrating their institution.—Exchange. The Mormons have also been looking for the second coming of Christ for lo! these many years.

An OSHKOSH man fell into a soap vat the other day. Soap and an Oshkosh man come together so seldom that the fact is attracting wide attention.

IT IS now announced that George Washington introduced the mule into America. George's wondrous love for his country wasn't what it was cracked up to be.

A BAPTIST preacher, of New York city, a man of great meekness and not given to gospel polemics, has pronounced the Young Men's Christian association the greatest humbug within the corporate limits.

CAPTAIN HAYDEN and a Milwaukee Journal reporter will attempt to cross Lake Michigan tomorrow. Well, the country doesn't need balloonatics and it can probably worry along with one less reporter.

THE first book agent has just struck Salem, a new town in southern Dakota. The poor infant city is very feeble but its friends hope that by careful nursing it may recover from the cruel blow.

SIOUX CITY ladies have a horse racing craze and are staking considerable sums on their favorite flyers. It is not unusual in society parlors to hear the fair ones boasting of their operations on the turf.

A DISPATCH announces that "a Massachusetts whaler took four large whales off Provincetown last week." How in creation did they get on Provincetown? Must have been flying over the town and fell down on it.

GRAFTON, Virginia, citizens are mourning the loss of a Catholic Knight of eccentric habits. While they have their hand in they also spend some little time in mourning the loss of about $6,000 that accompanied him on his tour.

IN a trial before a Livingston justice, in which a man was charged with swindling another at cards, the court played a game with a gambler present, and demonstrated that it was possible for a man to have high, low and jack and take game.

GREAT heavens! A Washington paper says President Arthur has announced that he will wear nothing but wool shirts on his western trip. Just imagine the president of this grand confederation of states running around with nothing on him but a wool shirt. Reason with him somebody, quick! This must not be!

THE movement in the east to abolish the vest has petered out, and it should do so. At a picnic when a man removes his coat to climb a tree to fix a swing for the ladies he doesn't want the cold, unfeeling gaze of the multitude fastened upon his perspiring epidermis through a fifteen minutes' intermission in his open-back shirt.

A GREAT many Dakota papers do business under the motto, "No Credit." They do this not only in their cash transactions but in handling clippings from exchanges.

It is a crime to steal a dime,
Ye sad-eyed men who edit,
And no less, a particle, to steal an article
Without giving proper credit.

TURKISH editors write their copy and then a special officer at Constantinople compels them to swear to the truth of every word. Then a press commission reads it over, cuts out what they like, interpolates where they please, and when their desires have been gratified, hand back the copy and tell the editor to bring back the proof for comparison. We work it just a trifle differently in this country.

PRESS AND DAKOTIAN: "A Yanktonian who fears that the capital removal scheme will fail because of Bismarck's inability to put up the funds, suggests that a subscription be started here in Yankton to help out the new seat of government. He says property here has advanced in value twenty per cent. since the commission bill passed and he wants the boom to continue, even if we have to raise half the funds." How cussedly sarcastic!

THE rent for a Saratoga "cottage," not including meals, is $30 a day. The place is never overcrowded with newspaper men.

HENRY VILLARD.

The Wide Awake President of the North Pacific Railroad.

A Biographical Sketch of the Man from Harper's Weekly.

A Self-Made Man.

The approaching completion of the North Pacific railroad, which is to be opened for through travel to Portland, Oregon and Puget Sound, early in September, gives special interest to a portrait and biographical sketch of the president of the company under whose management this important national highway has been completed.

Mr. Villard was born in Speyer, Germany, in 1835, the son of a Bavarian judge, who in his latter years sat upon the supreme bench of that kingdom. He received a university education, and at the age of 18 came to America to make a career for himself, living for a short time with relatives in Belleville, Il. He studied law, but soon turned to the more congenial profession of journalism. At first he wrote for German-American papers, but he found that they offered only a limited field, and he then set himself to work to master the English language. This task, always difficult for foreigners, he achieved so well that in 1858 he obtained an engagement to report the Lincoln-Douglas political campaign for a leading eastern paper. His occupation was now fixed in the line of his tastes, and for nearly a score of years he was an industrious and successful journalist. In 1859 he went to Colorado to write about the new gold discoveries for the Cincinnati Commercial. In 1860 he did political correspondence for the New York Herald, and after the close of the campaign spent the winter in Springfield as a correspondent in confidential relations with Mr Lincoln. During the rebellion he saw hard and hazardous service in the field with both the eastern and western armies as a representative, at different times, of the New York Tribune, New York Herald, Chicago Tribune, Cincinnati Gazette, and other papers, winning a reputation as one of the most enterprising and reliable of the war correspondents. After the close of the war he did newspaper work in this country and in Europe. For two years, from 1868 to 1870, he was secretary of the American Social Science Association.

While in Germany in 1874 events occurred which brought him in connection with railway affairs. The German bondholders of certain American railroad companies, which had defaulted on their interests after the panic of 1873, sent him to the United States as their representative to report on the condition of the Kansas Pacific and Oregon & California railroads. He returned to Europe, was again sent to America, and became president of the Oregon & California railroad and the Oregon Steamship company in 1875, and from 1876 to 1878 he was receiver of the Kansas Pacific.

In 1879 Mr. Villard organized the Oregon Railway & Navigation company, which obtained control of the steamship and steamboat lines of Oregon and Washington territory, and at once began the construction of a system of railroads to occupy the valley of the Columbia river and the new wheat and pasture country east of the Cascade mountains. This enterprise was remarkably successful, and Mr. Villard conceived the masterly plan of joining the transportation lines thus established to the trans-continental trunk road of the North Pacific, under a common management, and making them its western extensions and feeders. To carry out this plan, he formed, in 1881, what was known in Wall street as the "blind pool." About ten millions of money were placed in his hands by leading bankers and other capitalists without his giving them definite information as to the use he meant to make of it. He gave them, at the time, only his personal receipt, without security. With this money, and with his own means, he quietly bought a controlling interest in North Pacific stock. In the fall of 1881 he was chosen president of the company. He had previously organized the Oregon & Transcontinental company, to build branches for the North Pacific, and to hold a large amount of the stock of both that company and the Oregon Railway & Navigation company. Mr. Villard has energetically pushed forward to completion his entire system of roads, and will have the satisfaction of driving the last spike of the North Pacific on the western slope of the Rocky mountains early in September.

In person, Mr. Villard is tall and robust, with broad shoulders, a high expansive forehead, blue eyes and brown hair. His manner is frank and cordial. He lives on Madison avenue, New York, and has a country house at Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson. His wife is the daughter of the late William Lloyd Garrison, the devoted champion of the anti-slavery movement in the days before the war. His operations on Wall street, while often bold and a large scale, are usually confined to protecting the stocks and advancing the interests of the companies over which he presides.

The Effect of the Strike.

The following circular has been sent out by the Western Union telegraph company to the managers of their offices throughout the country and will be read with interest by the public: "Please instruct all offices as follows: Until otherwise ordered all offices will be careful in receiving messages for transmission, to notify senders that messages can be taken only subject to delay, and if necessary to complete the transmission to point of address, mailing en route." It will be seen that the company takes no risks on delay of messages and that if they cannot be sent to their destination by wire they will be mailed, after being sent as far as possible. Thus, if a dispatch was to be sent from Bismarck to New York, and the wires could be used no further than St. Paul, the message would be sent to St. Paul by telegraph and then transferred to the postoffice to be taken the remainder of the distance by mail.

THE salvation armies of the land are being rapidly wiped out.

GREAT DISCOUNT SALE

To make room for our Fall and Winter stock, which is now on the road, we sell our Summer stock at ten per cent discount, to cash buyers only.

Now is Your Time to Catch on

St Paul One Price Clothing House.

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

SIG. HANAUER & CO., Proprietors.

Still We Lead!

DAN EISENBERG'S

Dry Goods Store

IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR

Hosiery, Ribbon, Neckwear, Gloves' Velvet Ribbons, Ladies' Underwear, Ladies & Children's shoes, Dress Silks, Cashmere, Buntings, Laces, Hoop Skirts, Bustles, Parasols, Fans, Corsets, Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloth and Curtains.

WE SELL THE BUTTERICK PATTERNS.

S. K. HOOD,

Manufacturer and dealer in

LIGHT & HEAVY HARNESS

SADDLES, &C.,

West side of Fourth St.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

THE ROYAL ROUTE.

Chicago, St Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, and Chicago & Northwestern Railways.

Passengers over the Royal Route have all the luxuries of Modern Railway travel. Palace Dining Cars, luxurious Smoking Room Sleepers, and elegant Day and Night Coaches for Passengers who do not ride in Sleeping Cars, with no change of cars for any class of Passengers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago: also no change of cars between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, with Through Sleepers to Kansas City.

If you wish the best traveling Accommodations always buy tickets over the Royal Route.

J. H. HILAND,
General Traffic Manager.
T. W. TEASDALE,
General Passenger Agent,
St. Paul, Minn

GREAT OPENING.

VAN HOUTEN BROS. & LITTLE,

Wholesale and Retail Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Guns, Pistols and Sporting Goods, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Farm Machinery, Barb Wire, Wagons, Buggies, Etc., Etc.

ALL FIRST-CLASS GOODS. PRICES REASONABLE

Dunn's Block, CALL AND SEE US. Bismarck, D. T.

RICHARDS. E. N. COREY

RICHARDS & COREY

—Dealers in—

General Merchandise.

Farm Produce bought. Goods sold at Bismarck prices.

Burke Falls, D. T. E. N. COREY, Manager.

J. C. CADY,

—Full line of—

FURNITURE SEWING MACHINES

WALL PAPER, ETC.

THIRD STREET. BISMARCK, D. T.

Larchwood Stock Farms

A. H. BULLIS,

Breeder of Hereford Cattle.

THOROUGHBRED AND GRADE BULLS FOR SALE.

The Grades are three-fourths Hereford and one-fourth Short Horn, and are just the thing for the range.

Correspondence solicited and visitors cordially welcomed.

List of Letters

Remaining uncalled for in the Bismarck, D. T postoffice for the week ending Saturday, July 14, 1883.

A
Astrum A N
Allensworth J H
Ames Fred

B
Broms T C
Bowman R C
Barggwist C
Ball George F
Bumgart Henry
Bromsin John
Bellenare Narsiece
Barker Raymond
Brown Mrs Annie
Brien Chas
Bardon Helen 2
Brown G W
Brady J C
Blanco Marice C
Bruton Patrick
Blades W H

C
Bonroy B P
Carlsson Albert
Corcoran James
Court Robert D (mate on river)
Christenson Annie
Conlin John
Canow Robert 2

D
Dupont A D
Dorricott Edwin
Denning Charles
Duff J C

E
Ericksen Girnnil L
Emmons Josiah
Ewing John

F
Farrell D C
Floolaas Edwart Olsen
Farwell Maj J C 2
Feegles Lido
Francis Lizzie
Flodin A
Ferguson Charlie
Fletcher George
Feehan James 2
Falgren Johan
French M I 2

G
Gustafson J A
Green Phidelia

H
Hooton S B
Holgersen Christine
Hall Prof C
Huft Henery
Hutchinson James R
Heron John
Hanzen Robert L 2
Hartung Adam
Hamlin Crate
Huchnsod Mrs Emma
Harvey James
Haggin John W
Hubert John

I
Ingold Master Mort
Ingold P M

J
Johnson Miss Annie
Jones Dan E
James J A
Jenkinson Jakie
Jones Abe
Jones George
Johnson Alfred
Johnston Miss Mattie

K
Kerwin Anna
Keltner J W
Keeler Miss Lennie
Kluetsih Christ
Kelly T A

L
Lipscomb A J
Lilley Miss K J
Lelen Harriet
Lunburg Fred
Leaf Custal
Larkin John E

M
McClure Miss Belle
Murphy Mrs C
Morgreidge E
Marshall Geo W
McAlur John
McMunn T W
Moody William
Miller Bernard
McNamee Charles
McWhinney Geo
Morman James
McLaughlin Myron
Mathews Molly

O
O'Dean M

P
Peterson Allie
Petterson Johannes E
Pitcher Eva
Parker Simeon

R
Reynick George
Reis Henery
Rosebaugh James
Russell Harry
Resten J S
Ray W H

S
Smith Charles H
Stoneman J W
Svanesoul J
Sanders Laura
Steele George F
Slaton James R
Schieldrup K
Stone F E

T
Thomas David
Thompson G W
Terry Frank 2
Turnes Samuel

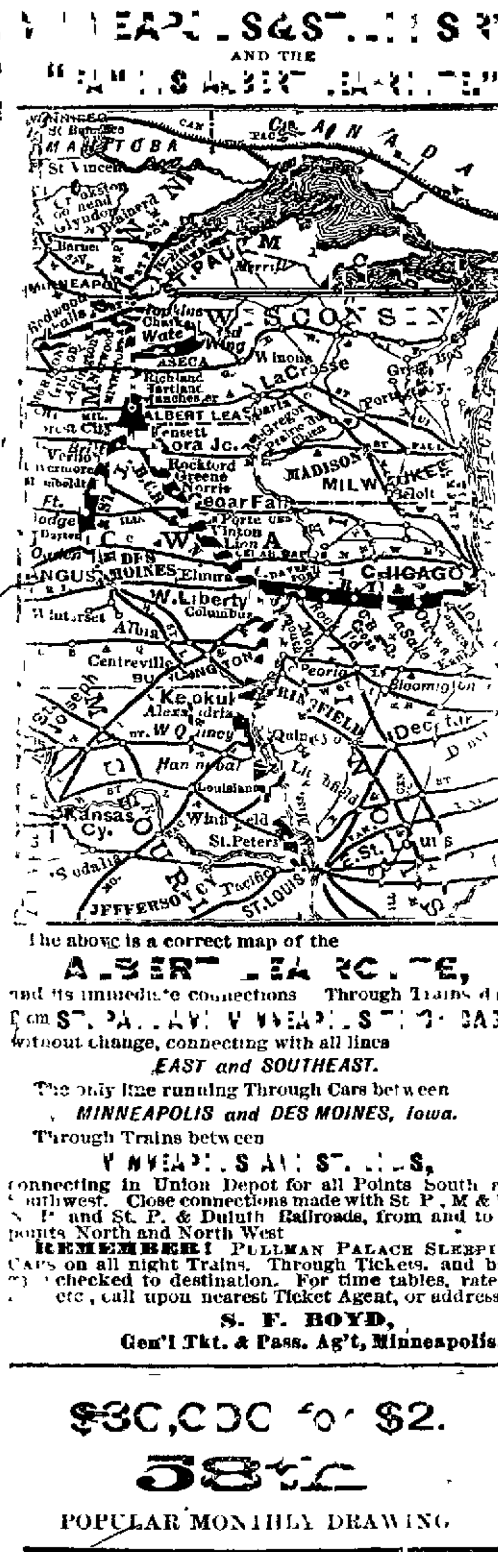
W
Whitten Miss Carrie
Walker Henery
Williamson J M
Wan John
Williams Lucian
Wood R L
Wicks Willard
Wilcox Frank
Welsh Jack
Wood J
Wilcox Lizzie
White M H
Wade W P

If not called for in thirty days they will be sent to Dead Letter office, Washington, D C.

Persons calling for the above will please say "Advertised" and give date of list.

C. A. LOUNSBERRY,
Postmaster

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R'Y AND THE "FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE."



The above is a correct map of the

ALBERT LEA ROUTE,

and its immediate connections. Through Trains daily from ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS TO CHICAGO, without change, connecting with all lines

EAST and SOUTHEAST.

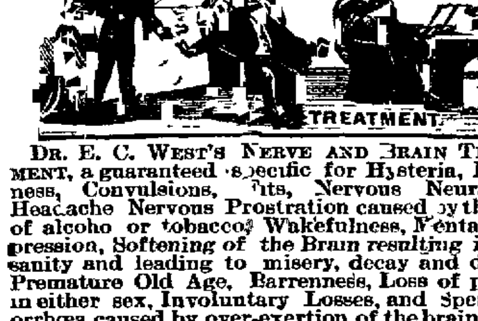
The only line running Through Cars between *MINNEAPOLIS and DES MOINES, Iowa.*

Through Trains between MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS, connecting in Union Depot for all Points South and Southwest. Close connections made with St P., M & M., N. P. and St. P. & Duluth Railroads, from and to all points North and North West.

REMEMBER! PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS on all night Trains. Through Tickets, and baggage checked to destination. For time tables, rates, etc., call upon nearest Ticket Agent, or address

S. F. BOYD,
Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Ag't, Minneapolis.

NERVOUS DEBILITY!



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia Headache Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses, and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

WOODARD, CLARK & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists.
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention

$30,000 for $2.

58th

POPULAR MONTHLY DRAWING

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

In the City of Louisville, on

Tuesday, July 31, 1883,

These drawings occur on the last day of each month (Sundays excepted)

Repeated adjudication by Federal and State Courts have placed this Company beyond the controversy of the law. To this Company belongs the sole honor of having inaugurated the only plan by which their drawings are proven honest and fair beyond question.

N. B.—The Company has now on hand a large capital and reserve fund. Read carefully the list of prizes for the

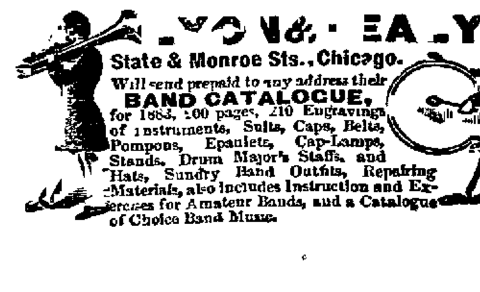
JULY DRAWING.

1 Prize	$30,000	100 Prizes $100 ea	$10,000
1 Prize	10,000	200 Prizes 50 ea	10,000
1 Prize	5,000	600 Prizes 20 ea	12,000
10 Pri's $1,000 ea	10,000	1,000 Prices 10 ea	10,000
20 Prizes 500 ea	10,000		
9 Prizes $300 ea, Approximation Prizes,			$2,700
9 Prizes 200 ea.			1,800
8 Prizes 100 ea.			900
1,960 Prizes,			$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2 Half Tickets, $1
27 Tickets, $50 55 Tickets, $100

Remit Money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTOFFICE ORDER. Orders of $5 and upwards, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to R. M. Boardman, Courier Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

LYON & HEALY



State & Monroe Sts., Chicago.

Will send prepaid to any address their BAND CATALOGUE, for 1883, 200 pages, 210 Engravings of instruments, Suits, Caps, Belts, Pompons, Epaulets, Cap-Lamps, Stands, Drum Major's Staffs, and Hats, Sundry Band Outfits, Repairing Materials, also includes Instruction and Exercises for Amateur Bands, and a Catalogue of Choice Band Music.

AN invaluable tonic for the nerves, muscles, and digestive organs, producing strength and appetite, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Rev. W. B. SMITH, Grafton, Mass., says: "I have derived benefit from using Brown's Iron Bitters for a low state of blood."

FLORENCE, GA.—Dr. W. B. Prather says: "Brown's Iron Bitters has given satisfaction in every instance I have known it used."

THE CAPITAL CITY.

Cammi a Jrso p.ayed to a full house in Mandan last evening.

The collections for freight at the North Pacific depot yesterday, were $9,000.

A car load of Montana beef cattle went east yesterday morning. This is the first shipment of the season.

Granite boulders for the foundation of the penitentiary are now on the ground and work is progressing rapidly.

Fargo Argus: Governor Ordway is in Bismarck calmly attending to his duties without reference to the infamous slanderers attacking him.

Col. P. W. Norris, official ethnologist, has taken some of the Bismarck sand east with him, and he will take it to the Smithsonian institution for assay.

Von Kuster & Grambs have sold their Third street tin shop to Mr. G. B. Carr, who will continue the business, enlarging and extending it with the growth of the city.

Harvesting of oats was commenced on the farm of Col. Lounsberry yesterday, and will be commenced on the Hayes farm on Monday. A head will be used on the Hayes farm.

A TRIBUNE correspondent sends a report from Dawson to the effect that harvesting has been commenced on the Troy farm and the crops are in good condition at Steele, Dawson and Tappen.

The penitentiary building committee met last evening and determined that if the contractor could not material ze at once they would go ahead and build the penitentiary under the direction of the committee.

John A. McLean & Co., received their brick machine yesterday morning, and will put in an electric light in order to run night and day. The brick yard is located south of the North Pacific track about two miles east of the city.

Chas. B. Reynolds died at 11 o'clock a. m. yesterday at the residence of his parents on Front street. His body will be interred in the Catholic cemetery today, Father Cassidy officiating. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Two cases of drunk and disorderly were all that graced yesterday's page of the justice court docket, and both of the victims were committed to jail. One of them was Con Thebe, an old offender who has been arrested frequently but never reformed.

The striking operators of Bismarck are talking of organizing a young men's christian association for the purpose of devoting their idle time to religious work and devotion. Operator Mellon is spoken of as a prominent candidate for president of the association.

The Bismarck base ball club have made arrangements for a series of games to be played with Jamestown, Steele, Valley City and Fargo nines. The No. 1 Hards have won many laurels since their organization, and if they play their usual game the boys down the line will have to play "sand" in order to win.

Waldruff and Doran, the parties who were arrested Wednesday for selling liquor without a license, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Corey yesterday, and upon examination Waldruff was discharged and Doran gave bonds to appear at the next term of the district court.

The No. 1 Hard base ball club will play a match game with the Mandan nine at Mandan, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. A special train will leave Bismarck at 1:30 p. m., returning at the close of the game. It is expected that the Mandan team will play a much better game than usual, as it has undergone many important changes, and a large crowd will undoubtedly witness the contest.

In speaking of the arrival of the steamer Dacotah at Sioux City, the Journal of the 17th says: "About twenty passengers were on board when the boat arrived. Nearly all left at this city. Among them were Hon. John Belding, wife and baby, who came from Bismarck, and Col. F. W. Benteen, of the regular army, who is on his way from Fort Meade, D. T., to Fort Riley, Kansas, where he takes command of the Ninth cavalry regiment. Capt. Belding and family are on their way to Omaha, near which city Mrs. Belding will visit relatives for several weeks, while Capt. Belding returns to this city and hence to Bismarck again."

Jamestown Alert, 20: The base of the Custer monument, a granite block of several tons weight, passed through the city on a flat car yesterday, but as the train pulled on through it was only seen with a casual glance by the few who happened to be at the crossing at the time. It is to be placed upon the spot in the valley of the Little Big Horn, in Montana, where Gen. Custer and his little band of soldiers were surrounded and mercilessly massacred by Sitting Bull's gang of red-handed cutthroats, and is a fitting memorial to that little band of heroes who fell upon that occasion without one of their number spared to tell the story of the deadly conflict in which they fell.

Brown County Sentinel: There were a great many conjectures as to the cause of the recent visit of General Manager Hughitt and other officials of the Northwestern to Columbia, and yesterday reliable news was received that the Northwestern will at once commence the survey and work upon a line from Raymond, near Clark Centre, via Columbia to Bismarck. Southeast of here the line will run through a large area of thickly settled, productive country, which is at present unoccupied by any road. It will cross the Milwaukee & St. Paul at or near Groton, and will cross the River over the Columbia bridge which it already has and from thence take a northwesterly course to Bismarck.

Fargo Argus: The Sheridan House at Bismarck, under the management of the genial Sam Matthews, is meeting with popular approval, while Mr. Weber, head clerk, and his genial assistants are pleasant and courteous to guests at all times. Mr. McCullough, the presiding genius of the "high counter," is credited with being one of the most agile "mixers" of the day. The countenance of Mr. Bly, proprietor, seems to express general satisfaction at the relief obtained from getting rid of the details by having a man like Sam Matthews at the helm, who never fails to do the right thing, in the right way and at the right time. What is Fargo's loss in the removal of Mr. Matthews to the capital city, is Bismarck's gain.

James A. Campbell, Esq., who came to Burleigh county last spring from Monmouth, Ill., is a living testimonial of the climate of Dakota. At the time of leaving Illinois he was so troubled with lung complaint that he had to keep in the house nearly all the time. Although in his seventieth year he does not now know what sickness means. He insists upon attending to ten acres of corn with his hoe, and in company with his son has entered enthusiastically into the development of 160 acres, which they propose to stock with Jerseys and Shorthorns. Several fine specimens of the latter breed are already at the farm for exhibition and sale. Mr. Campbell is now building a new residence, and the old gentleman promises to live many years longer. The farm in question is located near Sterling and will be known as Rosedale.

Personal.

A. A. Dennis, of St. Louis, is at the Sheridan.

Fred. W. Robinson came in from Dawson last evening.

W. B. Taggart, of Minneapolis, dined at the Western yesterday.

E. A. Gardners and wife, of Minneapolis, are registered at the Merchants.

Walter Gooding and family, of Fort Lincoln, are domiciled at the Western.

Messrs. B. F. Parker and A. H. Carter are in the city and come from Chicago.

L. B. Lawrence left for Clear Lake, Ia., yesterday to attend the Methodist conference now in session at that place.

Attorney W. G. Hollins, of Pueblo, is in the city with an intention of locating here and entering into the practice of law.

S. S. Arnold and wife, of Clinton, Ia., are among the many guests at the Sheridan, having come to see the capital city of Dakota.

W. E. Page, of Des Moines, Ia., came quietly into the capital city yesterday morning and is looking over the ground for investment.

Drs. F. V. Hayden and A. C. Peale, of the geological survey, who are now traveling through the northwest, stopped in the city yesterday.

E. V. White, of Minneapolis, was among yesterday morning's arrivals and will take a look at the banner city's surroundings before returning.

A. E. Bigelow is here from New Hampton, Ia., and after viewing the many conveniences and improvements of the banner city will proceed westward.

Messrs. L. D. and Dan W. Lawver, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, arrived in the metropolis yesterday morning and returned to their home in Wisconsin last night. They are well pleased with Bismarck's progress.

Mr G. T. Stamm, wife and two children arrived in the city yesterday morning and will leave for Helena, Montana, this morning. Mr. Stamm is a member of the firm of Stamm & Mayer, Milwaukee brewers, but will hereafter reside with his family in Helena.

City Council.

Council met in regular session last evening.

Present, Mayor Raymond, aldermen, Goff, Slattery, Wakeman, Peterson, Bogue and Griffin.

The mayor notified the council that he has suspended chief of police Harper from official duty for one month and discharged policeman Stewart from the force.

The mayor then appointed Peter Liemenagle as special policeman, but the appointment was rejected by the council, the vote standing; Yeas,—Goff and Slattery—2; nays—Wakeman Peterson, Boyne and Griffin—4

The committee on street grades and additions, asked for and were granted more time for laying out a road to the river landing.

The liquor bond of Hackett & Branch, being for transfer of licence from S. Whitney & Co. was presented.

Ald. Bogue gave notice that at the next regular meeting he would introduce an ordinance relating to the sale of real estate for delinquent taxes.

Bills allowed.

W. S. Moorhouse	$7 0.
R. Macnider	20 40
Jas. Noonan	10 00
D. Stewart	13 50
Jas. Cotter	10 00
Malloy & Stoye	2 00
" "	5 00
John Sunderland	2 25
H. Crofert	6 75
S. Hahn	5 00
Jno. Peacock	6 75
Jos. Harper	4 50
Sam Piemens	22 00
J. Cotter	90 00
Justice Hare	57 90
Jos. Harper	104 00

The following bills were referred to the committee on claims:

B. F. Swain	26 50
John H. Schultz & McDonald	32 85
A. Rabidou	9 00
P. Maloy	5 00
Duncan Cannan	22 50
N. C. Low	8 00
Jos. Harper	45 00
Bismarck building association	827 31

Adjourned.

"Skip Out."

The Helena Independent of Sunday says: "Cards with the expressive figures "3-7-77" printed on them were hung about town at midnight last, showing that the committee of safety had decided to come to the front once more. For the benefit of scoundrels who do not know what these cards mean we will state that the meaning is expressed by the little word "skip!" It means that there are some dare characters about town who must leave, and if they do not go they must take the consequences The warning is intended to apply to those who are dangerous to the security of life. Those whom the shoe fits should not stand upon the order of their going but go at once. The committee evidently means business.

Unchanged.

The situation of the telegraphers' strike is unchanged with the exception of a few minor and unimportant movements. The Bismarck operators reported last evening that they had received no detailed information from the various parts of the country, but from St. Paul came the report that McMichael, superintendent of this district had left the key because of exhaustion. W. C. Green, superintendent of the North Pacific line is working in the Western Union office, but most all those who have been taken in as substitutes are incompetent and fail to give satisfaction in the little work they perform. The strikers are still firm and the company is in distress, but as to the result nothing but conjecture can be given.

The Game Law.

The following section, taken from the game laws as amended at the last session of the territorial legislature, should be carefully studied by all sportsmen. It is said that there are places in the territory where the law is enforced, and if complaint is made the hunter is liable to suffer: "It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to kill, ensnare or trap, in any form or manner, or by any device whatever, any prairie chicken or grouse, between the 1st day of January and the 15th day of August in each and every year."

Masonic.

A special communication of Bismarck lodge No. 16 A. F. & A. M. will be held at Masonic Hall, Union block, this Friday evening, July 27, at 8 p. m. Work in F. C. degree—visiting brethern fraternally invited. By order of the W. M.

JOHN E. CARLAND, Secy.

THE BRAVE STRIKE.

Latest Official Advices of the Status of Telegraphic Affairs.

Rumor of President Green's Granting Strikers' Demands Untrue.

The Sympathy of the Business Public with the Lightning Men.

The Telegraphers.

From the St. Paul Dispatch of the 25th we clip the following:

An associated press dispatch from Chicago, of this morning, the 25th, says:

The press committee of the brotherhood of telegraphers, about 2 o'clock this morning, furnished the papers here with a statement that the local executive committee had received a telegram from Pittsburg from Thomas H. Hughes, general secretary of the brotherhood, that Dr. N. Green, president of the Western Union, now in London, cabled Gen. Eckert, acting president, to concede the demands of the strikers. There is no means here at this hour of verifying or disproving the statement, which is given for what it is worth.

AT THE WESTERN UNION OFFICE

A reporter called at the Western Union office at noon and counted twelve operators at work He was informed that four others were absent taking dinner. Having been shown the above Associated Press telegram, Manager Wilson said: "That is all rot. Can't you see that it is? If any cable message had come it would have been heard in New York city first. I know of no direct cable between London, England, and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. If you don't believe we have more than ten you can go and count them, There has been no kicking lately by citizens and we are getting full press reports this afternoon. We are not having the trouble with the wires that we had at first."

ECKERT DENIES IT.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Gen. Eckert being shown the Chicago dispatch stating that Mr. Green was reported to have cabled him to concede to the demand of the strikers, said at once and emphatically that not only had no such dispatch been received but that Mr. Green in his last cablegram expressed a diametrically opposite statement.

STILL DETERMINED.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A week of the strike has passed away and the peaceable disposition and orderly conduct of the strikers has called out universal commendation. They have made many friends among the general public and in business circles. In private conversation they talk very decidedly and positively of their expectations, and seem to have no intention of wavering. Their determination is the subject of much comment, and even at the executive offices the greatest surprise is expressed that they should in view of the situation be determined to hold out. It cannot be said that to outward appearances the prospects of an understanding between the company and its men or the Brotherhood committee is any better than it was a week ago. It is generally conceded that telegraph business is being done with fair promptness and directness. Many aggravating delays occur, however, which are fully explained by the unfavorable condition for the last three days.

THE WIRES CUT.

CHICAGO, July 25.—All the wires of the Western Union company on the Wisconsin and Milwaukee divisions of the Chicago & Northwestern road were cut at 11:45 last night, at a point about six miles from this city. The breaks were discovered, and the wires are working all right again this forenoon.

TAFFY ON A STICK.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Superintendent Miller made public today a statement that the Western Union receipts in Cincinnati for the week ending July 21, including the first two and a half days of the strike, show an increase of thirteen dollars over receipts for the corresponding week last year.

THE LOCAL RESUME.

The telegraphers held another meeting this afternoon, and speeches were made which were not less sanguine than those made at previous meetings. The opinion seems to obtain among the boys that the plan for them is to make the strike a personal matter with Mr Jay Gould. They consider that the card which they promulgated yesterday was calculated to strengthen them at the west. At the east they claim the brotherhood is a solid phalanx. They scout the idea that there will be desertions. Money is being sent them from different sources and they have no dread of being "starved out." The brotherhood is thoroughly organized on the North Pacific and Omaha railways, but there is only one member of the brotherhood employed by the Manitoba road. The railroad operators are all in sympathy with the strike, it is thought, and if the worst comes they will join the gang.

STRIKE REPORTS.

A suit has been begun against the Western Union in Boston, for refusing to receive a message unconditionally.

Various boards of trade and other commercial bodies are declaring it time for arbitration to be had to adjust the strike difficulties.

In Philadelphia the telegraph strikers have taken the pledge not to drink liquors of any intoxicating kind until the strike is over.

Jay Gould pretends to attribute the strike to persons on Wall street, and to suspect men who are at work for from $50 to $75 a month of bearing the stock to catch him "long"

It is said that Senator Blair contemplates a summer expedition with his committee on education and labor through the country, to investigate the general condition of labor, as well as the causes and consequences of the present strike of telegraphers. Among other things it is not improbable that Mr. Blair will recommend the passage of a bill to establish a postal telegraph system.

A special meeting of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange, to consider the interruption to business by the telegraphers' strike, has been called for Friday next.

Magnificent Grain.

Specimens of wheat and oats from the Gilbert farm on Apple creek three miles south of the city, were brought in this morning and are now on exhibition at the land office. They are the finest samples of grain yet exhibited to the gaze of Bismarckers, and those who live in the district where they were grown say they are fair samples of the entire crop of that vicinity. The straws measure over five feet and the heads are large and well filled, the color is a rich, deep green and in every particular it gives promise of an immense yield. Farmer John Nielson was in town this morning and asserted that he could furnish finer samples even than the ones mentioned and that his entire crop would average as good as the grain on exhibition. The general verdict of the farmers is that the late rains have brought the growing crops out of all danger of drouth, and if they are favored with dry harvest weather, the coming fall will be the most prosperous season the country has yet experienced.

Washburn Times: Turtle Lake, eighteen miles north of Washburn, is becoming a popular summer resort. The lake is as pretty a body of water as will be found in the territory. Its banks are hard, and is margins pebbly. On one side the bank juts out into the lake, forming a long peninsula, bordered with tall reeds and grasses, which afford a congenial home to thousands of wild ducks and geese. When the country becomes sufficiently settled up Turtle Lake will be quite a famous pleasure resort.

[illegible]

Another Levanting Crank Brought Back to Minneapolis.

His Disappearance Last Winter Made a Commotion.

But it Proves to Have Been Only Lustful Deviltry.

St. Paul Dispatch.

One by one the "mysterious disappearances" are re-appearing. Last night Detective Hoy of the sister city lodged in the excellent jail at that place the Dick Pierce of Minneapolis. His name is Walter Mulvey. He disappeared last winter while the snow was on the ground, after collecting $7,000 from the country customers of C. Altman & Co., which firm has a branch house in Minneapolis. The disappearance caused a great deal of noise and bother. There was racing and chasing among the reporters, and there was

HURRYING AND SCURRYING

among the police. Suspicion was cast upon the employers of Mulvey, and upon all the hotel keepers with whom he had stopped, and upon some of the country customers upon whom he had called. The beautiful and faithful wife of Mulvey was all but driven from her house by interviewers. True as steel herself she combatted the suggestions of reporters and detectives that her husband had probably run off with

ANOTHER WOMAN,

and, supported by pictures from him, she argued so eloquently of his integrity that she became unconsciously the strongest helper of his hoax. She believed he had been murdered, and relatives and the public were won over to her theory of the case. It seemed impossible that the man could utterly have deceived his own family. But not a clue had they of his sudden demoralization. A half a year after he has been given up as dead, the culprit is found in St. Louis working in a railway office under an assumed name, and living in

OPEN AND NOTORIOUS

adultery with a woman who is about to become a mother. He is arrested, taken to Minneapolis, and to interviewers expresses no penitence of his abuse of his wife's confidence, and his outrageous imposition upon the community for which he was an entity. He will be tried for embezzlement, but he is guilty of a loftier crime than that. In the olden time when a man

COMMITTED SUICIDE

he was buried upon the public highway and a stake driven through his body to mark more forcibly his cowardice and ignominy. The humanity of modern law-makers has caused the abolition of such practices as barbarous and vain. But the idea presents itself at this time that the crank whoplays such tricks as Pierce and Mulvey should be provided for by a penal statute. They are far more despicable than the wretch who merely takes his own life and permanently rids the earth of his worthless carcass.

GOULD AS A FINANCIER

How the Western Union Grew From a Capital of Half a Million to Eighty Millions—Interesting Facts to Many

In reply to an editorial published in the New York Tribune, upon the present telegraphers' strike, setting forth what it would cost the Western Union to accede to their demands, the New York Herald gives the following interesting points in regard to the financial history of the Western Union company:

The present capital of the Western Union company is $80,000,000. How was it raised to that prodigious figure? By building telegraph lines or acquiring other property? No; for it owns but a part of the lines—and not the larger part, we have understood—which it works. It holds a great part under lease from owners, railroad companies and others, and it owns comparatively little real estate. How, then, came about this $80,000,000 on which a dividend is regularly declared? Last year an ingenious pamphlet was issued to demonstrate the extraordinary value of Western Union stock as an investment for country gentlemen. In this the prosperity of the company was set forth at length, and there we find the following passage:

The authorized capital of the company then was $500,000, of which only about three fourths had been issued. On August 19, 1858, the first scrip dividend was declared, being 33 per cent on $369,700, the amount of the outstanding stock. On September 22, of the same year, after the amount of the authorized capital had been increased, a scrip dividend of 4 4 40-400 per cent on the capital stock of $485,700 was issued. Three more scrip dividends were issued previous to the purchase of other lines by issuing stock. They were as follows. July 16, 1872, 27 26-100 per cent on the capital stock outstanding of $2,355,000; March 16,1863, 100 per cent on the capital stock outstanding of $2,979,300, and December 23, 1854, 33⅓ per cent on the capital of $5,962,600, increasing the capital stock to $7,950 700. About January, 1864, an arrangement was made for the purchase of the Pacific telegraph company, a corporation chartered in the state of Nebraska and authorized to buy, build and operate the line from some point within a territory or state east of the Rocky Mountains to San Francisco. Its capital was $1,000,000. The purchase was effected by an exchange of the Western Union stock issued for that purpose for the stock of the Pacific telegraph company, the amount being $1,277,210.

Here we read of one "scrip dividend" after the other—33 per cent, 414 per cent, 27 per cent, 100 per cent, 33⅓ per cent. And then we read of the purchase of other companies by issue of Western Union stock.

It is a very general and freely expressed belief among telegraph experts that the whole Western Union plant could be duplicated today for $20,000,000, or at most $25,000,000. To put at $80,000,000 seems to every expert we have heard speak on the subject—which is one very frequently discussed—laughably extravagant. There would remain even in that case $60,000,000 of "water" on which a 5 per cent dividend is paid. The journals which think laws should be passed to forbid telegraph operators from striking would do well to consider whether laws should not first be passed to forbid great corporations from watering their stock.

To Be Finished by Sept. 1st.

The work on the North Pacific road progresses so rapidly that those in charge of the construction are almost ready to believe they are in hailing distance of each other from the eastern and western ends of the line. The eastern end has reached a point fifteen miles west of Helena, Montana, at the point where the Mullan tunnel is being constructed, and the work of building a temporary line over the mountain or through the gap is a ready in progress in order to meet the line from the west, which has already been extended twenty miles east of Missoula, leaving but about ninety miles yet to be built before the union is formed between the rails from the two sides of the continent. The line over the mountain, which is to be used until the tunnel is completed, will have grades on either side of about 240 feet to the mile, which will be surmounted by the trains drawn by heavy engines constructed for this especial service. The tunnel will be 3,600 feet in length, and will run through the mountain at grade. It is in progress of construction now, and will be completed at an early day.

The ninety miles of road yet to be completed are nearly all graded, the cross-ties having been cut and are placed at convenient points, and three thousand men are at work laying the track at the rate of two miles a day. As soon as the line across the mountain is completed, the progress will be at the rate of three miles a day. The work on the mountain will occupy about ten days yet.

The road is not being built and left for completion in the future, but is said to be ballasted as fast as the track is laid, and ready for the running of trains for either freight or passenger traffic. Several small bridges remain to be erected, but the material for their construction is on the ground, and they will be in place for the passage of trains by the time the track is laid to them

At present the passenger service of the road is such that solid trains are run from St. Paul to Helena, and from Portland to Missoula, composed of baggage, ordinary, dining and Pullman sleeping cars, and the line will be extended as rapidly as it is completed, so as to shorten the present stage route between the eastern and western ends.

With the present progress of construction it is expected the line will be completed and ready to open by Sept. 1.

The opening of the North Pacific railroad will be one of the most memorable events in the history of the railways of this country. Its projection, survey, construction and operation are all encompassed within the space of a few years. Its lines have penetrated what was known as an unbroken wilderness but a few years ago, and have led to the development of a country that is full of riches of every possible class, that will add to the wealth of the nation that leads the world in the almost endless highways of commerce. It will add one more link between the great lakes and the Pacific ocean, and will materially increase the commercial interests of the northwest in general, and of Chicago in particular. It will open the avenues to a country that will rapidly become populated by thrifty people, the product of whose labors must find its way to the settled portions of the country through the medium of the various railway systems of the northwest, as well as facilitate the commerce between the Pacific coast and the interior.

As soon as the announcement is made that the line is completed, it will at once be opened for passenger business, and the department will follow within a few weeks, with every facility that the traffic will demand. Passenger and freight cars are being constructed now, and will be ready for delivery to the road as soon as it is opened, sufficient to fully equip it for all classes of business.

A Pointed Interview.

New York special to the Chicago Herald. It is useless, say the members of the Brotherhood, any longer to conceal the fact that a crisis in the trouble between the Western Union and the strikers is at hand. It is asserted that Mr. Jay Gould was entirely mistaken as to the numerical strength of the United Brotherhood of Telegraphers. He was of the opinion that it numbered in its ranks but 2,000 members, while in reality it has a membership of 15,000, and has received 2,000 additional since the strike began. When the operating room was left practically unmanned last Thursday the directors began to have their eyes opened. When they figured up their losses last night according to the Brotherhood, they found that they were at least $200,000 a day on the wrong side of the ledger, and there were many angry contentions. To day the trouble culminated in

AN ANGRY INTERVIEW

between Mr. Jay Gould and General Thomas T. Eckert, the acting president of the company. The interview came about accidentally when the two men met in a corridor of the Western Union building this morning, and a trustworthy informant states that it began by Gould asking in a tone that indicated both chagrin and anger: "Mr. Eckert, when is this thing going to stop? It is costing me money in Wall street and we are losing thousands by the hour here."

General Eckert appeared to be taken by surprise, and began to explain that business was moving along in the operating room, when he was interrupted by Mr. Gould with the interjected remark: "Yes, it's moving along—like a freight train."

General Eckert attempted to reply, but was again cut short by Mr. Gould, who is reported to have said: "General Eckert, I don't want to say that you are a fool, or a knave, but

WHAT CAN I THINK?

Either you did not know the situation well enough to keep us posted, or else I must think that you have been playing double."

There was an ugly look upon the faces of both men at this juncture, but their further talk was lost to the public by General Eckert's leading Mr. Gould into the president's elegant office and closing and locking the door. The handsomely dressed colored servitor who generally attends in the president's room, even during confidential interviews, came out very hurriedly a moment later, and as he rearranged his swallow-tail coat and white neckties, remarked casually: "Looks squally in there fo' de boss."

The Sun Dance.

CHICAGO July 25.—The Times Rosebud agency Dakota special says the annual sun dance of the Sioux Indians occurred yesterday afternoon at the camp near that agency, about 1,000 being present from all parts of the reservation, and a number of white visitors. Fifteen warriors entered for the dance, having fasted four days before entering upon it. The bodies of these were frightfully lacerated according to the usages of the tribe in testing the game qualities of the participants. It is probable this is the last time that these cruelties will be permitted. A strong effort will be made to have the government interdict the Barrows practice.

Attorney John A. Stoyell has been disposing of considerable of his Bismarck property recently. John Richards purchased a half interest in the old and livery stable building of Malloy & Stoyell, paying therefor a large sum of money. Mr. Stoyell also sold his residence property on the corner of Fourth and Thayer streets, consisting of four lots and two neat cottages, to Mrs. C. W. Stimpson, of Fort Clyde Me., for $2,000.

HANLAN WINS AGAIN.

He Walks Away from Lee and Hosmer at Syracuse.

A Beautiful and Gamey Race Witnessed by a Large Crowd.

The Contest.

SYRACUSE, July 26.—The Hanlan, Hosmer and Lee race at Fulton this afternoon was witnessed

BY FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE.

The course of three-quarters of a mile was rowed over twice. Very little betting was done, it being conceded that Hanlan was a sure winner.

THE START WAS MADE

at fifty-six minutes past five. All took the water together. Hanlan and Lee pulled thirty-four and Hosmer thirty-six strokes. The boats kept even for the first half mile. Hanlan then crew ahead, Hosmer a trifle the best of Lee. Hanlan turned the stake in six minutes, Hosmer ten seconds later, and Lee five seconds behind. After turning the starting point Hanlan soon stopped rowing, took a drink of water from his hand and again started Hanlan was two lengths the best of Hosmer and Lee went to a position to his quarter when Hanlan crossed to Lee's water and rowed to the turning stake.

LEE AND HOSMER KEPT UP

a fine struggle all the way up. Hanlan turned the stake in 14 minutes 30 seconds, Lee 10 seconds later, and Hosmer two seconds behind him. Hanlan spurted after all three had turned, and gaining a good lead, settled down to 28 strokes per minute. Hosmer started after turned and spurted and was soon alongside of Lee. Both pulled a fine race all the way back and about a quarter of a mile from the finish both drew up to Hanlan and the three rowed even side by side for a short distance when Hanlan, by a few strong strokes, opened the lead several lengths from Hosmer, was still a length ahead. When a few rods from the finish Hanlan quickened his stroke and crossed the score winner. Hosmer one-half length ahead of Lee. Time: Hanlan, 19 minutes 49 seconds; Hosmer, 19 minutes 50 seconds; Lee, 19 minutes 51 seconds.

GILDED trade dollars are being passed for $20 gold pieces in Tennessee.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT 20 OZ. BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE

Construction of a School House in the City of Bismarck, Dakota.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a school house in the city of Bismarck, D. T., will be received at the office of J. W. Raymond, chairman of school house commission, until 2 o'clock p. m. August 7, 1883, at which time said proposals will be opened in the presence of bidders

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of George and Carl Wirth, architects, Bismarck, and at the office of George Wirth, architect, St. Paul.

Good and sufficient bonds in the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars will be required from the contractors with not less than two responsible sureties for the construction of said building in accordance with the plans and specifications

Separate bids will be received for the completion of the building on or before December 1, 1883, and on or before March 1, 1884.

J. W. RAYMOND,
G. H. FAIRCHILD,
THOS VAN ETTEN
JAS A. EMMONS,
J. P. DUNN.

Bismarck, D. T., July 16, 1883. 7

Probate Notice.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, county of Burleigh, ss. In Probate Court, Burleigh county.

In the matter of the sale of a certain equity of redemption belonging to the estate of Monroe D. Downs deceased.

Whereas Edgar J. Downs has this day by a verified report filed in this court, reported to this court that under and in pursuance of an order of license made by this court January 29, 1883, he has sold the right to redeem the north half of the northeast quarter and southeast quarter of northeast quarter and northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section number ten (10,) township 138, range 79, Burleigh county, D. T., from a mortgage given on said land by Monroe D. Downs to M. P. Slattery, dated June 16, 1883, for the sum of five hundred and three dollars.

Notice is hereby given that said report will be heard and examined at the office of the judge of probate in the city of Bismarck, Burleigh county, D. T., on Monday, the 6th day of August, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day.

CARL T. PETERSON, Judge of Probate.

Dated July 26, 1883. 8-1t

Probate Notice.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, county of Burleigh, In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of John Beck deceased.

Notice is hereby given that P. P. Johnson has filed with the judge of this court, a petition, praying for letters of administration of the estate of John Beck deceased, and that Monday, the 13th day of August, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, being a day of a special term of this court, at the office of the undersigned judge of probate in the city of Bismarck, county of Burleigh, has been set for hearing said petition, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause why the said petition should not be granted.

Dated July 26, 1883.

CARL T. PETERSON, Probate Judge.

J. E. CARLAND, Att'y for Petitioner. 8-10

WANTED—To buy, one section of land within fifty miles of Bismarck, D. T. Must be cheap. Address, J. D. H., Box 73, New Paris, Preble county, Ohio. 1t-c&w.